

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1910—VOL. II., NO. 32.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## DRAW N. J. TAYLOR FOR FIRST POSITION ON OFFICIAL BALLOT

Board of Election Commissioners Meets in Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall to Make Selection.

## WIND UP CAMPAIGN

Busy Last Week of Speeches and Rallies Is Scheduled for the Leading Candidates for the Mayoralty.

Representatives of the 25 candidates who are to seek election to the office of mayor, city council and school committee gathered in the aldermanic chamber at the city hall this afternoon while the board of election commissioners proceeded to draw lots for the positions the various names are to occupy on the official ballot.

The drawings up to 2:15 p. m. resulted as follows:

### FOR MAYOR.

Nathaniel H. Taylor.  
James J. Storrow.  
John F. Fitzgerald.  
George A. Hubbard.

### FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

David A. Ellis.  
Julia E. Duff.

After the drawing of the mayoralty and school committee names action on the council was postponed until 5 p. m. James J. Storrow, Municipal League candidate for the mayoralty of Boston, spoke before about 200 employees of an East Boston shoe company in the cutting room of the factory on E street this noon. For the first time during the campaign ladies attended the rally, about 20 of the women employees of the factory being present this noon.

Mr. Storrow asserted that John F. Fitzgerald in the campaign two years ago adopted the same attitude on campaign issues that he is now maintaining.

"He was inveighing," said Mr. Storrow, "against the injustice of the 'out-rageous attacks' upon him and hurling defiance at all the world. In one of his speeches he said: 'They (those who were making charges against him) cannot show during my administration a single dishonest dollar taken, a single dishonest act of any kind or a human being having been paid a five-cent piece for any one of the hundred of favors which are distributed at city hall. Meet me face to face, Mr. Hubbard, and show me a single instance of this kind and I will retire from the contest and support you for mayor.'"

"This was on Dec. 2, 1907. Within a few days the flagstone steal was uncovered and showed that the city had been robbed of \$14,000 in this piece of graft alone. It involved Mr. Fitzgerald's intimate personal friend, and that unfortunate friend later was found guilty by a Suffolk county jury of having defrauded the city, and was obliged to serve a sentence therefor.

"The facts concerning this steal were made clear within a few days after Mr. Fitzgerald's promise to withdraw.

"Did he withdraw? No. He is today making the same pleas for vindication he made two years ago."

John F. Fitzgerald, at his noon rally today at 519 Atlantic avenue, continued to present himself as the people's candidate. He stated that the money powers had now got control of the industries of the country that the ordinary man could not start a small business.

It is reaching out still further, he said, and trying to get control of the power of the people, namely, the ballot, as is shown in the advertisements appearing in the daily press. He said that if the facts of the other side could be as fully presented, the voters would be entirely in his favor.

He scored the record of Mr. Storrow on the school board as one of which he should be ashamed. He further said that if Mr. Storrow and his associates had looked after the interests of Boston as the Goulds and others had looked after those of New York, Boston's freight facilities would not be tied up as they are today.

Mr. Storrow and his friends, he said, had invested the money of the people of Boston of which they were in charge anywhere else than in Boston. The candidate was introduced by Patrick F. McDonald, and preceded as a speaker by Representative-elect Frank M. Ducey.

In every sense this will be the busiest week Boston has ever experienced during a municipal campaign. The big events on the schedule of James J. Storrow will be the rally at Tremont temple on Thursday evening and at Faneuil hall on Friday evening. The big Fitzgerald rally will be at Faneuil hall this evening.

Both the Municipal League and the Curley-Timothy slate for the council are working every wire they can to pull votes for their respective combinations. Chairman David A. Ellis of the school board, who is a candidate for reelection, is on the stump nightly in his own behalf. Mrs. Julia E. Duff, his opponent, is conducting a much quieter canvass than she has in her previous campaigns. Both profess to be satisfied with the outlook.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Five.)

## MONITORIALS

By Nixon Waterman

### THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system might be fine  
If in some way or other  
It could be memorized, but oh!  
To me it's quite a bother.  
For when I read the size of things,  
My mind it truly vexes  
To know if they're as small as mice  
Or large as all of Texas.

I know full well I ought to learn  
By heart the metric table,  
But I've so many things to do,  
I really don't feel able.  
And so I wish all editors  
Would make my joy complete  
By leaving out all reference to  
The kilogram and meter.

A corn exposition for New England in 1910. Good idea. Let's stalk it up.

Congress is planning to get down to business again on next Wednesday. All aboard of the Taft special.

### THE LIVING PRESENT

We'll find life golden all the way  
If we live it right today, today  
For all its joy depends on how  
We use this moment, here and now.

If King Edward shall decide to visit Canada and will also take the time to inspect the country lying to the south of his transatlantic possessions he will probably realize more clearly than ever what a big mistake his predecessor, George III, made in so conducting affairs that the American colonists finally decided to set up nation-building on their own account. He will also find his welcome so warm that he will marvel that the two peoples ever could have had a falling out.

### AN OBVIOUS CONCLUSION.

The dress reformers tell us that  
As long as women wear  
Their awful, dreadful, clinging skirts  
They can't get anywhere  
On scheduled time, but any one  
Who cares to take the pains  
Will see, were they to cut them off,  
They still would miss their "trains."

Professor Dudley says that "neon," a newly discovered gas, is the cause of the aurora borealis. It is turned on and lighted up only on special occasions.

Expurgated football may not sound quite so thrilling, but it may look better than the old variety.

### THE TABLES TURNED.

To run a bill is not so bad,  
But when the thing comes due  
Oh, me, oh, my! it's very sad  
To have it chasing you.

It is barely possible that Secretary Ballinger finds Gifford Pinchot, with his activity, his enthusiasm, and his habit of "speaking out in meeting" whenever and wherever wrong shows its head, rather hard to get along with, but at this stage of the controversy it would no doubt prove much more unfortunate should he try to get along without him.

### HOPE FOR CON-CURRENCY.

Close students of affairs at Washington say that the proposed central bank plan will occasion much congressional controversy and that the public can bank on that. Some seem to see in the plan many impending evils, while others declare that while such a bank may have some defects, yet with all its vaults they love it still.

### ONE MORE MYSTERY.

Brave Stanley discovered the source of the NBE.  
While Peary's years has been giving  
To finding the pole, but discover who can.  
The cause of the high price of living?  
Some say it's the farmers who won't grow enough  
Of food, while some say without doubt it  
Is caused by the people's all eating too much.  
So what's the use thinking about it

It is said that the forthcoming election in Great Britain will cost that country \$50,000,000. Her lawmakers will spare no expense in order to do something to reduce taxes all around.

## NATION'S MUSEUM OPEN IN FEBRUARY

WASHINGTON—After having been in the course of construction for four years, the new National Museum in this city will be opened to the public by the middle of February. One section of the mammoth building has been practically completed. It is in this building that the Roosevelt collection of African mammals will be exhibited.

It will take a year, however, to mount sufficient of these trophies to make a fair showing in the exhibition halls.

### JURY FOR LE BLANC CASE.

The Middlesex county grand jury, which begins its sittings today, will have before it the case of Hattie Le Blanc, who is charged with slaying Clarence F. Glover of Waltham. This body hears only the witnesses of the government and its findings will perhaps be known the last of the week.

## ELEVATED RAILWAY DIRECTORS CHOSEN AND REPORT ISSUED

Annual Meeting Today Results in Re-election of Entire Board of Managers of Boston Traction System.

## RECORD OF GROWTH

The annual meeting of the Boston Elevated Railway Company was held at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon in Wesleyan hall. Maj.-Gen. William A. Bancroft called the meeting to order and presided. The present board of directors, consisting of Frederick Ayer, William A. Bancroft, John J. Bright, Samuel Carr, Frank E. Peabody, James M. Prendergast, N. W. Rice, Quincy A. Shaw, William S. Spaulding and Robert Winsor were unanimously re-elected by a vote of 74,186 shares.

The annual report made by General Bancroft in behalf of the directors was issued. It is in part as follows:

Besides its ordinary taxes the company's contribution to the public during the last fiscal year amounted to at least \$430,573.27, made up as follows:

Compensation tax for the use of streets under the acts of 1897	\$124,371.04
Interest of 4 per cent on \$1,361,025, cost of paying laid in streets by company	174,441.00
Cost of maintaining street paving by company	63,446.61
Amount of subway fund devoted to sinking fund	63,514.62
Moving snow removed from sidewalks and roofs (estimated) not less than	5,000.00

Total extraordinary payments to the public	\$430,573.27
Add taxes assessed on real estate	310,007.90
Add taxes assessed on capital stock and income	629,565.93

Total	\$1,370,147.10
To the above may be added the balance of subway rental	123,276.94
Also the rental of the East Boston tunnel	53,216.16
Also the rental of the Wash- ington street tunnel	254,923.69

Grand total, which is about 124 per cent of the gross revenue of the company for the year.

From the summary of stockholders of record Oct. 1, 1909, hereinafter printed, it appears that the total number is 3972, holding 134,501 shares of stock. Of these 3505, holding 116,818 shares, live in Massachusetts. In other words, 87 per cent of the stock is held in Massachusetts.

The total length of surface tracks controlled by the company is now 460.450 miles. This, with the elevated mileage of 24.087 miles, makes a total mileage of 484.537.

The company has continued its liberal policy toward its employees in respect to their wages, as well as in other matters. Compensation for learners during the year amounted to \$24,917.92. There was paid during the year the sum of \$28,078.93 as a guaranteed minimum wage for new or extra men. There was also paid as increased compensation to long service men the sum of \$7,346.40.

There was paid in pensions the sum of \$12,225.92. There was also paid in "satisfactory service" money, in sums of \$15, \$20, or \$25 to each of the employees deemed worthy thereof, the sum of \$53,815. The aggregate sum of increased payments to employees, under the provisions adopted six years ago, amounted during the year to \$187,384.17. The provisions of two years ago raising the rate

(Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

## TAXIMETER RULES START NEXT WEEK

The Massachusetts department of weights and measures has adopted these rules for the inspection of taximeters: First: The mechanism for operating meters shall in all instances be attached to the front wheel of the vehicle. Second: All taximeters in use during the period from one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise shall have the face of the meter plainly illuminated at all times while the meter is in actual operation. The inspection of the taximeters will be commenced by the department about Jan. 10.

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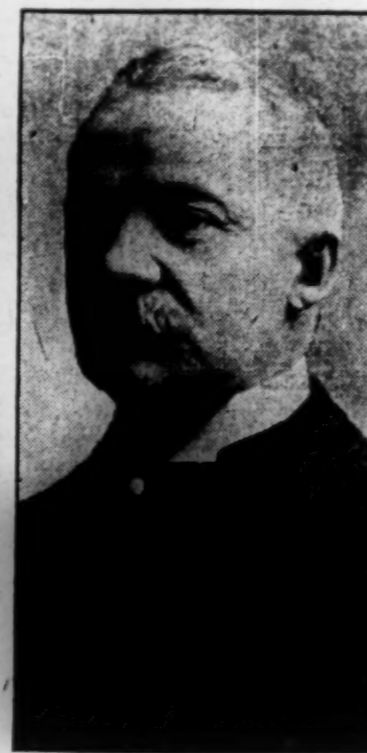
## NOTABLE MAYORALTY TRIUMPHIRATE

Civic Leaders in Massachusetts Inaugurated Today.



ARTHUR HOWARD.

Mayor of Salem inducted into office today after winning a remarkable political campaign.



JAMES LOGAN.

Mayor of Worcester who today begins his first term under a license regime.



GEORGE H. FALL.

New mayor of Malden, who won after several years of defeat, inaugurated today.

## The Candidates

A LITTLE GALLERY OF SNAPSHOTS NO. 13.



THOMAS J. KENNY.

Citizens Municipal League candidate for city council. He is a Democrat and resides in ward 15.

## BEVERLY Y. M. C. A. MONEY IS PAID

BEVERLY, Mass.—Thousands of dollars in checks and cash are pouring in on Treasurer Edward S. Webber of the Beverly Y. M. C. A. building fund today, the first payments of subscriptions toward the fund for the new building. Pledges amounting to \$100,000 are payable in four parts. President Taft was a subscriber.

## DIRECT WIRE TO HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Direct telegraphic communication was reestablished with Highland light at 9 o'clock this morning. This is the first direct communication there has been with this marine observation station since Dec. 25.

## FRENCH AERONAUT COMES TO AMERICA FOR FLIGHT SERIES

NEW YORK—Louis Paulhan, the 26-year-old French aviator, who in nine months has bounded into world-wide fame from the position of a \$15-a-week tack driver in the Voisin factories, Paris, arrived here today on the French steamer La Bretagne, accompanied by his wife. They leave tomorrow for Los Angeles, where Paulhan will compete in the tournament of aeronauts.

The French aviator will probably remain in America for 10 or 15 tournaments after he finishes his work in Los Angeles, according to his manager, Edwin Cleary.

"I have seen the Wright brothers perform in Paris," M. Paulhan declared. "They are remarkable men, and we French aviators all take off our hats to them."

"The development of flying machines," he added, "is in its infancy, but astonishing results have been obtained. In a few years they will prove themselves worthy vehicles of war, but in the present age they are unlikely to achieve any results in commerce. Flying machines are great toys for the rich, for no invention up to date affords greater exhilaration."

The Frenchman holds the record of 1070 feet for the loftiest flight in an airship, made at Chalons. In the 10 days' tournament at Los Angeles he will make from 12 to 15 flights. He brings with him four machines. Two are Farman biplanes for high ascensions and two are Bleriot, No. 15 and No. 16, 50-horse-power machines, for speed contests. Great difficulty has been encountered in securing freight cars to transport the machines. It is said that there are only 14 freight cars in the country big enough.

M. Paulhan declared in a few years he will be able to make the flight across the Atlantic ocean in an airship.

In the opinion of many, Paulhan ranks second to none of the pilots since the beginning of the age of aviation, possessing courage and daring of the highest order, coupled with skill and a thorough knowledge of his art. A few years ago Paulhan was a mechanic for a few dollars a week in France. He comes to the United States for a tour of six months at \$20,000 a month and expenses. This salary is the highest paid of all jobs for the number of hours actually used.

## Aviator Paulhan Arrives Today With Aides to Make Flight Series in America



LOUIS PAULHAN.

French aviator who in rapid rise in fortunes has made reputation as daring pilot.

## QUIZ CLAIMANT IN RUSSELL CASE

The cross-examination of "Daniel Blake Russell," the claimant in the Russell will case, by Attorney Nason of counsel for the respondents, was continued before Judge Lawton in the Middlesex probate court at East Cambridge today.

The witness denied the authorship of several letters which were signed J. D. R.

## LYNN FACES BIG STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Shoe Workers of America M. J. Tracey, together with Business Agents William Smith and Frank M. Kidder of the Packing Room Workers and McKay Stitches unions, conferred with the firm of A. M. Creighton today, prepared to submit an ultimatum of a general strike if a settlement failed.

## AUTOS CAN USE OLD NUMBERS.

Automobilists will be allowed by the police and park authorities to operate under their 1909 registration certificates and with their old number plates for a few days, until the state highway commissioners are able to get out the new ones.

## JAPANESE ENVOY LEAVES KOREA.

SEOUL, Korea—Viscount Sone, Japanese resident general in Korea, left for Tokyo today. It is believed that the resident general will explain his Korean policy to the Japanese government and if the same is indorsed that he will return.

## WRIGHTS GRANTED INJUNCTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Federal Judge Hazen today granted the injunction against Glenn H. Curtiss, the Hammondsport (N. Y.) aviator, asked for by Attorney Toulmin, representing the Wright brothers of Dayton, O.

## ROOSEVELT PARTY PROGRESSES.

HOIMA, Uganda—The American expedition arrived here today, 127 miles having been covered after leaving Kampala on Dec. 23. The expedition will leave for Butiaba, 27 miles distant, tomorrow.

## CITIES IN BAY STATE INDUCT NEW MAYORS INTO OFFICES TODAY

Worcester, Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Lynn, Salem, Holyoke and Taunton Hold Inaugurals.

## CHANGES ARE MANY

General Watchword Seems to Be for More and Better Schools, Enforcement of the Laws, and Economy.

Mayors representing new city governments were inaugurated in a score of Massachusetts cities today, the general tone of the addresses being optimistic. More and better schools are recommended, there is a perceptible leaning toward the "commission" simplified form of government, the enforcement of the liquor laws is urged, the necessity for economy pointed out and general recommendations set forth for civic improvement.

Notable among the new mayors to be inducted into office were Mayor Arthur Howard of Salem, who defeated John F. Hurley, mayor of the city for four non-consecutive terms, after only a few months' residence in the city. Mayor James Logan of Worcester begins his first term under a license regime, and former Representative John F. Meehan succeeds George H. Brown, the policeman-mayor of Lowell.

The cities to inaugurate mayors are: Worcester, Fall River, Lowell, Salem, Lynn, Lawrence, Haverhill, Springfield, Holyoke, Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Chicopee, Gloucester, Northampton, Somerville, Beverly, Brockton, Marlboro, Taunton, Waltham, Woburn.

## Several City Inaugurals Held in Rhode Island Today

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—City governments of the five municipalities in the state of Rhode Island were today inaugurated for the year 1910, in the presence of large gatherings of spectators in the municipal buildings.

In Providence Mayor Henry Fletcher, Republican, was installed for his second term. In his inaugural message Mayor Fletcher laid special stress upon intelligent and energetic cooperation with the national and state governments in the promotion of proposed harbor and waterway improvements at this port, a project that carries with it the ultimate expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000 within the next year or two.

The mayor also recommended changes in the tax laws calculated to insure the taxation of tangible personal property without regard to the place of residence of its owner. He vigorously attacked the transaction of business with the city government by members of the city council other than in direct and open competition, and advocated an ordinance

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## NEW LIEUTENANTS ASSIGNED TO YARD

Five new lieutenants have reported to Col. Thomas Wood, commandant of marines at the Boston navy yard, and been assigned to the marine guard in this yard.

They are First Lieuts. H. T. Vulte, who has been aboard the battleship Rhode Island; Daniel M. Randall, from the battleship Minnesota; and Second Lieuts. J. Q. Adams, C. W. Alger and E. A. Blair from the Marine Officer school, Port Royal, S. C. The last two named have only recently been granted commissions.

## BILL SEEKS LIGHT FOR LEGISLATION

A bill was filed with the clerk of the House this morning by John H. Carter of Winchester, providing that "whenever any measure relating to a public service corporation is before a committee of the General Court for its consideration and action the state commission under whose jurisdiction such corporation may be shall appear before such committee at a public hearing and state what effect, in its judgment, the proposed legislation would have upon the public welfare."

## REPORT PANAMA EARTH TREMOR.

NORFOLK, Va.—Wireless stations along the south Atlantic coast caught a message Sunday night to the effect that Panama had been shaken by an earthquake. Efforts of the United Wireless Telegraph Company to obtain affirmation or denial of the report were unsuccessful.

## PRISONER TAKEN TO CONCORD.

United States Deputy Marshal James Waters went to Concord, N. H., today with Thomas Murray of Wrentham, who is under indictment by the United States district court grand jury for New Hampshire.

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Franklin's Writings Only complete set;  
10 vols. \$13 to \$4.75  
W. B. CLARKE CO. 25 & 27

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## CAPTAIN CULVER HOPES TO DEVELOP A WINNING NINE

Will Pay Much Attention to Development of Inside Baseball, Being Great Believer in It.

### HUTCHINS RESIGNS

MADISON, Wis.—Captain Culver of the University of Wisconsin baseball team has some ideas of his own regarding the training of the college baseball player which he intends to put into effect this spring when his team reports to him for its annual practice. He is going to make strenuous efforts to win the Western conference title this year and believes in the development of some inside baseball such as has made the Chicago Nationals famous. In speaking of this department of baseball Captain Culver says:

"I have made a careful study of so-called inside baseball, and the college team can use it with any degree of success would have quite a big advantage. If the hit and run, the squeeze play, delayed steals and a carefully arranged set of signals for all departments of the game will win for league teams it ought to win for college teams. Of course, we could not hope to work inside baseball with the same degree of perfection as a league team, but we could handle some of it fairly well if we worked hard enough."

"The average college batter wants to swing at everything that comes near the plate, when it is best to wait. There is too much carelessness in base running, but much of this can be overcome with signals. It is rare indeed that a college pitcher will let his infielders know what he is going to throw, and it is seldom that the base runner and batsman try to find out whether the second baseman or short stop will cover second, or pick off the man who wants to steal. Inside baseball involves these points, and, therefore, a college team should try to play thinking baseball."

One of the most important athletic matters that will come up here after college opens will be the selection of a successor to C. P. Hutchins as director of athletics. Dr. Hutchins having resigned that position. No one has been mentioned to succeed him, but there is a growing sentiment favoring a Wisconsin man who can give assistance in coaching the football, basketball and basketball teams. This, it is believed, might do away with the basketball coach, and the proposed assistant football coach. There is a feeling that Wisconsin should spend as much money as it is now spending, but that it should not be divided into so many salaries, but go to fewer men who are acknowledged experts in their line.

The report that Coach Thomas Barry of the football team has resigned is denied by President Van Hise, who says that he has received no intimation that Mr. Barry will quit. The Brown man has many friends here, and not a few seem to think that with proper co-operation he will make a good showing. This year Dr. Hutchins was universally criticized for failing to attend to details which every one seemed to think came under his department. This lack of co-operation handicapped Barry, who had enough to do in looking after his large squad of men.

Outside of reform talk, there is little activity in athletics here. The real work will begin after the holiday vacation. Baseball and track candidates will join the basketball men in the gymnasium, and the crew will start out on their winter grind on the rowing machines.

### RUIT AND CLARK WIN AGAIN

BERLIN—Walter Ruit and Jack Clark, the German-Australian team which won the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, duplicated this feat by winning the big six-day race which began at the Zoological Gardens here at 10 o'clock Monday night, finishing one lap ahead of Stol and Walther, the Dutch-American, and Berthel and Brocco, the French pair, who tied for second. Stabe and Pawke, the Germans, were four laps behind, while Eddie Root of New York and Joe Fogler of Brooklyn trailed along seven laps in the rear. Only six teams finished.

### GET SAME PAY FOR FEWER HOURS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Matthew J. Whittall, largest individual carpet manufacturer in the United States, operating mills in Worcester and Palmer, employing more than 1500 hands, today puts his mills on a 56-hour schedule with no reduction of wages.

### MR. FERBER RETURNS TO BOSTON

Assistant United States District Attorney J. Bernard Ferber returned from New York early today, after attending the convention of the American Economic Association, held at Columbia University and the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, that city.

### BOSTON TRAVELER CHANGES

The resignation of Edward F. McSwiney as director and Benjamin Joy as director and treasurer of the Boston Traveler Company is understood to mean the purchase of control by State street investors.

## CLUB TO TRY FOR SWIMMING HONORS

The New City Club of New York Promises to Be a Powerful Factor This Year in Aquatics.

NEW YORK—Much has been accomplished by the City Club toward forming a powerful swimming team to try for national supremacy. The news comes as a decided surprise because although the membership of the club is made up of men very much interested in athletics of every kind until quite recently athletics were not connected with it.

It is believed that Frank Currier, captain of the water polo team of the Bath Beach Swimming Club, will make a fine leader of the club's water squad. He has been interviewing prominent swimmers with regard to joining the new organization and it is understood that arrangements have been left entirely in his hands. He is enthusiastic, well liked and an indefatigable worker. And the men he has picked show that he knows his business. There is every prospect that most of them, although having proved of championship caliber, will develop into record-breakers if properly handled.

The club has chosen Lionel Mackenzie, formerly a Brookline Swimming Club crack and now coach at the City College of New York, as instructor. Mackenzie is unquestionably one of the cleverest and most up-to-date swimming teachers in the country and as several of the candidates are pupils of his he will only have to continue the good work he has already been doing.

The most promising candidates for the team are the following recruits from other clubs: Bath Beach Swimming Club, Captain Currier, Eugene Kelly, Paul Besselman, John White, Paul and Thomas Webb, Patrick Rogers, Raymond Mulvey and H. Hager (a former champion of Austria); New York Swimming Association, William Auerbach, pronounced by experts one of the most promising lads in the country, Nicholas Nerich, a 60-second man for the 100, William Oppenheimer, who is said to be second only to Daniels from 500 yards up, and H. Herold; West Side Y. M. C. A., C. F. Tift; Brookline Swimming Club, J. Wessner.

From these men can be picked a splendid all-around team, well balanced and strong in every part. And there is also among them material for the formation of excellent teams to play both American and soccer water polo.

Unless all signs fail the City Club should very soon prove a formidable rival in the water to the New York A. C., Chicago A. A. and Illinois A. C., the three leading aquatic organizations of the country.

## Bowling Standings

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
Cottage Park Yacht.....	21	11	471
Winthrop Yacht.....	20	12	472
Newtowne.....	17	15	470
Winsor.....	17	15	463
Colonial.....	17	15	456
Dudley.....	16	16	439
Oxford.....	15	17	465
90th A. A.....	14	18	468
South Boston Yacht.....	14	18	464
Medford.....	9	23	440

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
A. B. C.	26	6	563
Colonial	24	8	562
W. Y. C.	18	11	563
Newtowne	18	14	497
B. A. A.	15	17	494
Calumet	12	20	470
Central	8	24	478

Dudley .....	1	20	10
GILT EDGE LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
B. A. A. ....	13	3	866
Commercial ..	12	4	842
Dudley .....	9	7	841
Newtown .....	6	10	829
A. B. C. ....	5	11	825
.....	3	13	823

NAVY YARD LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
Rope Walk.....	41	11	422
Electricians (Outside).....	40	12	425
Power House.....	34	15	421

Main Office.....	34	18	408
General Stores No. 1.....	32	19	415
Machinists.....	32	30	404
Electricians (Insider).....	17	35	403
Coppersmiths.....	16	36	395
General Stores No. 2.....	12	40	394
Boiler-makers.....	9	47	391

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
Post .....	36	12	444
Transcript Ist.....	34	11	451
Herald .....	33	15	441

Globe 1st.....	31	17	436
Journal.....	27	21	434
Globe 2d.....	26	22	432
Monitor.....	19	29	424
Transcript 2d.....	15	33	428
Record.....	11	37	415
American.....	10	38	410

BANK AND TRUST LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
Old Colony.....	42	6	451
Shawmut.....	35	9	459
Second.....	36	15	446
	73	30	439

United States	24	431
American	26	440
Federal	26	431
Exchange	28	441
City	31	422
State St.	31	424
Subsidiary	39	424

Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
Somerville .....	26	10	457
Yvon .....	23	13	437
Winchester .....	22	14	420
Takoma .....	17	19	420

Cambridge	15	21	125
Delfosse	5	31	110

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## LABOR DAY PLANS

## LAUNCHED EARLY

A big celebration is planned for next Labor day, and the Boston Central Labor

mon has already begun arrangements, some of which were made public today. Last year there was no parade or special celebration but it was then decided to make a big event of the day in 1910 and

President Michael A. Murphy has already named a committee of arrangers.

## DECLARED TO BE A PROFESSIONAL



E. C. VAN VLECK, JR.  
Yale's former star athlete.

## YALE PITCHER IS SUSPENDED

NEW HAVEN—A bulletin issued by the National Association of Baseball Clubs announces that E. C. Van Vleck, Jr., the former Yale pitcher, has been suspended by the Waterbury club of the Connecticut league. Van Vleck pitched a game for Waterbury last summer under the name of Burns. He refused to sign with the club, declaring that he wished to pitch a game now and then, but not to sign regularly with any club.

A contract was offered him by Manager Durant who suspended him when he refused to sign it. Under the national baseball agreement a player who has taken pay for pitching one game can be offered a contract, it is claimed, and suspended if he refuses to sign the document.

Van Vleck's suspension posts him all over the country as a professional baseball player under the control of organized baseball and the property of the Waterbury club. It gives Waterbury the right to Van Vleck's services, even if he continues to refuse to sign a contract, and it prevents him from signing with any other club. He is an enthusiastic golfer, and lives in Montclair, N. J.

## WOULD CHANGE TICKET SYSTEM

Harvard men are considering the report of a special committee regarding the future distribution of seats to the Harvard-Yale football games of the future. Among other things it recommends asking Yale to swap seats on the side of the field at the home games, so that in two years, at least, the graduate may see the big match from a good seat.

The committee also proposes that there should be a reduction in the number of specially awarded seats, that tickets for members of the Harvard A. A. should be abolished, that freshmen and sophomores should be limited to one ticket each and that university officers should be classed with graduates.

## A COLLEGE CHESS CONTEST.

Bradley (Columbia) White.		Alexander (Princeton) Black.	
1 P-K4	P-QR1	1 P-QR1	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	P-KQ3	2 Kt-KB3	P-KQ3
3 P-Q4	P-KR3	3 P-Q4	P-KR3
4 Kt-P4	P-KR3	4 Kt-P4	P-KR3
5 B-K2	P-KR3	5 B-K2	P-KR3
6 Kt-KB3	P-KR3	6 Kt-KB3	P-KR3
7 Kt-KB3	P-KR3	7 Kt-KB3	P-KR3
8 Castles	P-QR1	8 Castles	P-QR1
9 R-KR5	P-QR1	9 R-KR5	P-QR1
10 P-QR3	P-KR2	10 P-QR3	P-KR2
11 B-K2	P-KR2	11 B-K2	P-KR2
12 R-Q2	P-KR2	12 R-Q2	P-KR2
13 Q-K2	P-KR2	13 Q-K2	P-KR2
14 B-K2	P-KR2	14 B-K2	P-KR2
15 R-K2	P-KR2	15 R-K2	P-KR2
16 P-R3	P-KR2	16 P-R3	P-KR2
17 P-K4	P-KR2	17 P-K4	P-KR2
18 Kt-K4	P-KR2	18 Kt-K4	P-KR2
19 Q-R5	P-KR2	19 Q-R5	P-KR2
20 P-R4	P-QR1	20 P-R4	P-QR1
21 P-R4	P-QR1	21 P-R4	P-QR1
22 P-R4	P-QR1	22 P-R4	P-QR1
23 R-K5	P-KR2	23 R-K5	P-KR2
24 R-K5	P-KR2	24 R-K5	P-KR2
25 R-K5	P-KR2	25 R-K5	P-KR2
26 R-K5	P-KR2	26 R-K5	P-KR2
27 R-K5	P-KR2	27 R-K5	P-KR2
28 Q-P4	P-KR2	28 Q-P4	P-KR2
29 R-P4	P-KR2	29 R-P4	P-KR2
30 Q-P4	P-KR2	30 Q-P4	P-KR2
31 Q-R5	P-KR2	31 Q-R5	P-KR2
32 Q-R5	P-KR2	32 Q-R5	P-KR2
33 Q-R5	P-KR2	33 Q-R5	P-KR2
34 Q-R5	P-KR2	34 Q-R5	P-KR2

9 B-KR5	P-QR3
10 P-QR3	P-QK4
11 B-K2	B-K2
12 B-Q3	R-B
13 Q-K2	P-KR3
14 B-R4	P-KK4
15 B-KK3	K-KB4

# Install Mayors Today in Nearly a Score of Bay State Cities

(Continued from Page One.)

calculated to prevent such business, although he maintained that the Providence city government is as free from undue influences as that of any other city in the land. The creation of a special commission to consider all ramifications of the relationship between the municipality and the street railway company, which is a subsidiary company under the control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company, was also advocated.

The mayors of the other cities in the state who were today inaugurated were: Newport, Patrick J. Boyle, Democrat; Central Falls, Augustus Pigeon, Republican; Pawtucket, Robert A. Kenyon, Republican; Woonsocket, James Mullen, Democrat.

## Mayor Logan in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Tax dodgers and reckless automobile drivers were censured by Mayor James Logan of this city in his inaugural address today. The mayor was inducted into office at Horticultural hall this forenoon.

The city of Worcester, Mayor Logan said, is not putting its streets in shape for the sole purpose of making it possible for automobilists to go 40 miles an hour inside the city limits. While he wants the automobilists to have good roads, he said, he wants them to use them and not abuse them, and he intimated it might be necessary to leave in poor condition stretches of about a quarter of a mile on good roads to prevent the reckless driving of automobiles.

The total valuation of the city, the mayor reported, is \$134,451,902, an increase of \$5,128,476 over last year. The total indebtedness is \$9,559,884; the net debt is \$5,409,389 and the borrowing capacity inside the debt limit is \$1,431,389.

The mayor criticized those persons possessed of intangible personal property in stocks and bonds and lucrative incomes who do not report it to the assessor, and said it is not fair to dodge one's duty in this way. While Worcester's real estate valuations have increased from \$86,158,600 to \$105,968,050 during the past 10 years, personal property has increased only from \$25,885,373 to \$28,483,852, and almost all the increase was made during the past year as a result of the inheritance tax law. During the past year the assessors discovered that one estate that had been taxed for only \$35,000 was worth \$240,800, and that another, taxed for \$35,000 was worth \$405,000 in this intangible property.

The no-license law, the mayor reported, has been as well enforced as it was possible to enforce it by the police, and he stated that now that the city has returned to the license policy Worcester will be made the best license city in the country.

The new police headquarters, the destruction of garbage by incineration instead of feeding it to hogs and the establishment of additional playgrounds and branch stations of the public library.

## Mayor Rich in Lynn.

LYNN, Mass.—A more up-to-date and more efficient charter for Lynn was advocated by Mayor James E. Rich in his second inaugural address today. On the subject of charter revision, he said:

"I recommend that a committee be appointed at once to take up this matter. It is my belief that this committee should cooperate with citizens representing such organizations as the commercial bodies of Lynn and Federation of Mens Clubs, and that until this has been done and some plan settled upon, the city should not officially endorse any petition for charter revision, but should, through its representatives, appear before the General Court and oppose any hasty action, however well intended or sincerely supported. I advise that the committee consist of two members of the city council to be appointed by the mayor, and one each from the board of trade, Merchants Association and Federation of Mens Clubs."

The mayor recommended the construction of a new grammar school, a better codification of city departments, the appropriation of \$30,000 to be applied to the adjustment of shortages discovered in the sinking funds during the past year, a closer investigation by the assessors of personal property for taxation purposes, and increase in salaries for the assessors, elaborate repairs upon city hall and an extension of the police and fire services.

## Mayor Coughlin in Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The debt of Fall River has increased \$236,738 during the past year, according to Mayor John T. Coughlin, who in a brief address at the inauguration of several new members of the board of aldermen said the city's net debt is \$3,265,998. The mayor began his second year of a two year term today, and was therefore not inducted into office. He said in part:

"While the liquor licenses will bring in a \$100,000 economy is needed, as the city will have to pay many bills in arrears, so much work neglected last year, pay interest on additional school loans, and pay its quota on the cost of the Brighton street bridge. Payments on the city's funded debts, general and water department, to the extent of \$472,500 have been made the past year. The debt increase is due to a \$100,000 playground loan, \$100,000 in schoolhouse loans, and other causes."

The recommendations included: important renovations in various schools; upon completion of new district court building to have a new police station at the corner of Third and Pocasset streets; to dedicate the present police building to the Grand Army and for a military

museum; a free public bath-house; the appointment of a tenement house inspector; a system of incineration of scavenger material; the continuation of the system now in force for the inspection of the milk supply; a public abattoir under municipal control; appropriations for a new truck, a new engine, another combination automobile and more hose, and a complete underground signal system; new and stringent regulation of street traffic at the time alarms are rung.

## Mayor Wood in Taunton.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The first municipal council under the revised charter authorized by the last Legislature was inaugurated at city hall today. The oath was administered by City Clerk Edwin A. Tetlow to William S. Wood as mayor and to Joseph S. Anthony, A. Cleveland Bent, Chester S. Hart, Patrick Coyle, Joseph E. Warner, Charles P. Foster, Sumner A. Dudley, James P. Dunn and Nathaniel W. Carter as municipal councilmen. The single body supersedes a board of aldermen of eight members and a common council of 24.

Mayor Wood's recommendations included: Abolishing the three assistant engineers of the fire department and the election instead of a deputy chief; that all city water services be metered; that the services being now paid for at faucet rates, which give only 29 per cent of the income of the department; appropriation of \$15,000 for extending the sewage disposal system; relief for the crowded condition of the city; the establishment of a business course at the high school, and the extension of the evening industrial school work.

Mayor Wood announced that the municipal lighting plant was now on a basis where it pays all expenses except the interest on the outstanding bonds. He promised to take up at once the matter of the abolition of the grade crossings of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The first step will be the appointment by the superior court of a new commission to carry on the work. The total fund debt of the city is \$2,344,100.

## Mayor Moulton in Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Haverhill's new commission form of government was highly lauded by Mayor Edwin H. Moulton, who in his first annual report under the new order today asserted that it had proved to have many features of excellence over the old form.

He said in part: "The administration of the city's affairs is now confined to a single board of five, the municipal council. The old boards of aldermen and common councilmen are abolished. The council has created four general departments of city affairs each headed by an alderman elected by the council. The mayor, in addition to specifically imposed duties, has exercised general superintendence over all the departments."

"A practical testing out of this new administrative method has proved beyond a question many features of excellence. The city's business has been more quickly despatched, avenues of ill-advised and facile expenditure have been closed, daylight methods of expenditure have been followed, personal responsibility for official acts impossible of attainment under the old system has been secured and centralization of final authority has enabled each department to keep in touch with the others."

## Mayor Shaughnessy in Marlboro.

MARLBORO, Mass.—Reporting a successful growth of the city, J. J. Shaughnessy was inaugurated mayor of Marlboro today, on the city's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The mayor recommended the erection of a new hospital, the improvement of the public library, the retirement of police officers on half pay, and the prosecution of illegal liquor selling.

## Melrose Council Organizes.

The Melrose board of aldermen organized this morning by the election of Alderman Charles E. French as president. Eighteen of the 21 aldermen were present and received the oath of office from City Clerk Walter De Haven Jones. City Treasurer William R. Lavender and City Collector James W. Murray were unanimously reelected. The board passed a temporary loan order for \$75,000 for current expenses in anticipation of taxes. George A. Snow and Charles M. Ide were drawn as jurors.

## Mayor Avery in Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The most important recommendation made by Mayor N. P. Avery in his inaugural address today was one that a measure be devised whereby the city, in common with other cities and towns of Massachusetts, may secure a lower rate than at present on loans obtained in anticipation of tax payments.

The establishment of a reserve police force and the adoption of a definite policy with regard to playgrounds, for which land has already been secured, are also recommended. The mayor estimates the city's assets over liabilities to be more than \$2,286,000. The mayor characterizes the problem of increased school accommodations as one of the most important which the city must face the coming year.

## Mayor MacInnis in Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—William H. MacInnis was inaugurated mayor of this city today for a third term. The board of aldermen and common council, after formally organizing, adjourned one week for the election of officers. The Republicans control the common council and the Democrats rule the aldermanic board, and a deadlock is expected as the result of any effort to elect officers on concurrent ballot.

Mayor MacInnis recommended the

erection of more school buildings and called attention to the shortage of water and pointed out the desirability of constructing a big storage reservoir at the head waters of Mill brook to hold about 280,000,000 gallons, and the laying of new and larger lines of main water pipes. The one great duty of the city council of 1910, he asserted, is that of securing a limitless supply of water for the city, and he stands ready, he declared, to recommend the appropriation of any reasonable amount of money to further this end.

Referring to the question of charter revision, the mayor recommended the appointment of a committee to formulate and present to the city council a city charter that will meet the city's needs.

Mayor MacInnis called attention to the inadequacy of the railroad terminal facilities, and the desirability of the erection of a modern passenger station here.

## Mayor Coolidge in Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON.—The stimulation of civic pride to the end of making the city more attractive and beautiful was announced by Mayor Calvin Coolidge in his inaugural address today as one of his purposes and intentions. He recommended the appointment of an incorporated improvement commission which should act coordinately with other societies having for their purpose the awakening of a greater interest in municipal attractiveness.

After Mayor Coolidge had delivered his inaugural the two branches of the city government organized. Mayor Coolidge, urging economy, reviewed briefly the financial condition of the city, stating the total indebtedness to be \$307,367. Referring to the care of the city's 190 miles of highways, Mayor Coolidge recommended that an effort be made to find a less expensive, yet more durable, material than macadam.

Plans for the erection of a new city hall were nipped by Mayor Coolidge's announcement that he did not favor the idea. The sum of \$45,000 which the city of Holyoke is to pay Northampton in consideration of the accession of the Smith Ferry section of this city can best be used, he said, as a sinking fund, the income only of which is to be used, unless the whole is required for some public purpose of extraordinary worth to the municipality.

## Mayor Howard in Salem.

SALEM, Mass.—The expectations of many citizens that there would be "fireworks" in the inaugural address of Mayor Arthur Howard today were not realized. In a brief address he called attention to what he considered a number of needs of the city, including a new railroad station, a new police station, better street railway service and cheaper lighting service. He recommended, as a measure of economy, the consolidation of the water department with the street department.

The mayor advocated the adoption of a new city charter, giving Salem a small, single chamber council and a finance commission. The liquor law, he said, would be strictly enforced, and after May 1, when the city turns into the no-license column, he said he would endeavor to prevent absolutely the sale of any liquor in Salem. City affairs, he declared, would be conducted under his administration with the utmost publicity and on a non-partisan and businesslike basis.

At the meeting of the board of aldermen, immediately at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, the resignation of City Marshal Dillon was presented. Mayor Howard then addressed the board, saying that in addition to being the chief executive of the city he intended, for a few weeks at least, to put himself personally at the head of the police department.

## Mayor Lathrop in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Edward H. Lathrop, the first Democrat to be elected mayor of Springfield since 1900, was inducted into office at 10 o'clock this morning. In his inaugural address he called attention to the financial situation, showing that the city is now very near its debt limit, and permanent appropriations. He favored abolishing the present police commission, consisting of three men, and establishing a single-headed commission, to consist of the mayor or other person. The granting of liquor licenses to several clubs is condemned in the address, and favorable consideration of the school teachers' petition for higher salaries is urged.

## Mayor O'Connell in Fitchburg.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—In his second inaugural address, delivered to the city council of 1910 today, Mayor Frederick O'Connell paid particular attention to the street commission, which board has spent money freely during the past year. He said:

"I believe that the time has now arrived to take definite and positive action to put an end to a policy on the part of the highway commission which is likely to lead to embarrassing and serious consequences."

In regard to the most important problem confronting the city, which is the construction of a trunk sewer system at an estimated cost of nearly \$1,000,000, the mayor states that he believes the plans mapped out by the city council of 1909 will meet with the approval of the Legislature, before which the city council will appear in support of a bill for authority to do the work.

## Mayor White in Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Instead of spending eight hours a day at city hall this year, Mayor William P. White announced in his inaugural address today that he will be in his office only two hours a day and spend the remainder of the

time outside, overseeing and investigating the work of the various departments.

Mayor White, who is a Republican, was inaugurated today with a city government that is Democratic, 18 to 6.

He recommended the elimination of politics from city financial affairs; the erection of a new bridge across the Merrimack river; a new public school building; the appointment of a commission to revise the present local educational system; a new modern police station and court house; and the introduction of an act in the state Legislature to exempt the city of Lawrence from civil service control.

## Mayor Woods in Somerville.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Several changes in the city government were recommended by Mayor John M. Woods upon being inducted into office for the second time in this city today.

Mayor Woods said: "I believe it will be worth the experiment to elect the mayor and aldermen for two years or more, and that the board of aldermen be reduced to seven or nine, all elected at large, and to have all matters considered in committee of the whole."

"There should be a new, competent head of the highway department. I believe the city will not suffer if a less number of druggists' licenses are granted. No harm would come to the city if permits were issued to expressmen to transport liquors into the city."

"The city," Mayor Woods said, "is in a sound financial condition, and its credit excellent. All bills are paid and a substantial balance is in the treasury."

## Mayor Parsons in Gloucester.

GLoucester, Mass.—Commendation of the new city charter which has been in force for one year, a plea for a lower tax rate and a warning that illegal liquor selling will be zealously prosecuted, were the features of Mayor Henry H. Parsons' second inaugural address today.

Mayor Parsons concluded by reiterating his announcement that he will not be a candidate for reelection in 1911.

## Mayor Fletcher in Chicopee.

CHICOPEE.—Samuel E. Fletcher, Republican, began serving his first term as mayor of Chicopee today, when inauguration exercises were held in the city hall. The municipal electric light plant made a profit of \$1156.42 for the year ending Dec. 1, 1909, which will be wiped out by improvements that must be made this year. The city's permanent debt is \$582,700.

## Beverly Increases Salaries.

BEVERLY, Mass.—A number of city officials of Beverly receive an increase of pay, commencing today. City Collector A. S. Edwards' is raised from \$1100 to \$1350. City Sealer John J. Cummings' from \$400 to \$700. City Messenger W. R. Tucker's from \$800 to \$1000. Dr. John J. Martin, as school physician, a new office, gets \$400. John H. Foster and W. E. Caldwell, fire engineers, get an increase from \$85 to \$215.

## Mayor Meehan in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor John F. Meehan's inaugural address today was not marked by anything which savors of the unusual.

The development of the park system of the city is earnestly advocated and considerable attention is also given to the question of public baths. The mayor believes that mill cities should have greater facilities for breathing and for cleanliness. A contagious hospital, which the city has not built, despite a law requiring it, is recommended by the mayor.

The question of a new public hall is discussed, and attention is directed to the overwhelming vote of several years ago for a new hall. The mayor urges that the hall be erected without delay. The charity department of the city is assailed over with little criticism, though the mayor comments upon the reports current to the effect that the almshouse has not been wisely administered all year. This is interesting as bearing upon the mayor's attitude toward the board of charities, over which he has absolute power under the law.

Praise is given the police department, which the retiring mayor, George H. Brown, criticized during the year. Mayor Meehan states that the Lowell police force has a reputation in the district attorney's office second to none in the county of Middlesex.

The work of the street department is commended and more permanent block paving is urged.

More modern apparatus should be had in the water works pumping station in Centerville, says the mayor, and he points to the big saving already made by the installation of new pumps on the boulevard.

## Mayor Murray in Woburn.

WOBURN, Mass.—The utilization of every measure possible to decrease the present heavy tax rate was urged by Mayor Hugh D. Murray in his inaugural address today.

On almshouse improvement, one of the issues of the recent campaign, the mayor recommended caution in procedure, because of a possible division of the state into almshouse districts.

He advocated the adoption of the block system to meet the requirements of the new law regarding the assessment of taxes and devoted much time to a discussion of the waterworks problem, the numbered among the three members of

## LECTURE

CAPTAIN BARTLETT Tells the Story of the Expedition With Peary for the Pole  
STEELHORN SLIDES  
Steelhorn Hall Tonight at 8 P. M.  
Tickets, 50c and \$1.00, now on sale at Steelhorn Hall and Herlick's.

## DRAWINGS TO OCCUR TODAY FOR OFFICIAL POSITION ON BALLOT

(Continued from Page One.)

Mrs. Julia E. Duff, candidate for the Boston school board, announces that she accepts the nomination, of which she is officially informed by the election commissioners, "with feelings of deepest gratitude and hope that the one woman on the first ballot under the revised charter will be deemed worthy of election."

Mayorality Candidate Nathaniel H. Taylor presented an issue that will appeal to many of the voters when speaking before the Germantown Citizens Association. He declared that if elected he would endeavor to abolish the poll tax. All four of the mayorality candidates will be in the campaign this week, Mayor Hibbard having decided to make an attempt to hold some rallies at which he will appear, although he probably will make no speeches.

The James J. Storrow gatherings for today include a noon rally in South Boston and the following this evening:

Ward 1, Boulevard hall—Speakers, J. J. Storrow, David A. Ellis, Mark Stone, R. A. Homans, Guy A. Ham, Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, B. C. Lane, L. J. McLean, J. T. Auerbach, G. F. Murphy, J. A. Coulthurst and John A. Keliher.

Ward 4, Congress hall—Speakers, Messrs. Brand, McManus, Grady, Doyle, McLean, Storrow, Ballantyne, Attridge, Stone, Coulthurst, Lane, Keliher, Hale and Collins.

Ward 15, courthouse—Speakers, Messrs. T. J. Kenny, Ham, Keliher, Hale, Collins, Santosuosso, Brand, Storrow, Ballantyne and Attridge.

Ward 20—Jefferson Club—Speakers, Messrs. Hale, Doyle, Walsh, Collins, Ellis, Storrow, Ballantyne, Keliher, Kenny, Attridge and McManus.

Ward 24, Library building, Codman square—Speakers, Messrs. Keliher, Attridge, Ballantyne, Ernst, Kenny, Brand, Collins, Hale, Santosuosso, Woods, Ellis and Storrow.

Mr. Fitzgerald will start the week at Faneuil hall this evening, and has arranged the following schedule for the next few days:

Tuesday—Court house, Dorchester street, South Boston, ward 15; Polish hall, Andrew square, South Boston, ward 16; Democratic headquarters, 276 Blue Hill avenue, ward 16; wardroom, Meeting House Hill, ward 20; Hendries hall, Talbot avenue, ward 20.

Wednesday—Old Franklin schoolhouse, Washington street at Dover street, ward 9; court house, Roxbury street, ward 18; wardroom, Elmwood street, ward 19; Friendship hall, Columbus avenue, ward 22; Old Fellows hall, Mattapan, ward 24.

In addition to these meetings Mr. Fitzgerald has engagements to speak before several improvement societies, at several house parties in Dorchester and a number of social, military and business organizations.

The speakers' bureau claims that it has secured the services of about 150 speakers to assist Mr. Fitzgerald in his work from now until election day.

Mayor Hibbard's campaign committee has arranged a series of rallies for important sections of the city. A partial list of the speakers includes Henry C. Long, who will make his first speech at the Washington hall rally in Mayor Hibbard's own ward Tuesday night.

Others are Isaac F. Paul, formerly chairman of the Boston school committee, Jesse M. Gove, William B. Wilcutt of ward 24, Councilman William H. Kinney, Councilman Frank B. Crane, Sanford Bates, Leonard Martin, W. E. Ulmer, William Pitt Grady.

The meetings will be held at the following places:

Monday at Blake hall, Adams street, Dorchester; Tuesday, Washington hall and Old Fellows hall, Dorchester; Wednesday, Huntington Chambers hall, ward 10 and St. Paul's Baptist church, ward 18; Thursday, Knights of Honor hall, ward 23; Friday, Meridian hall, East Boston; Saturday noon, Faneuil hall; evening, town hall, Brighton.

Alderman Frederick J. Brand, who is a candidate for the city council on the Municipal League slate, and who is

chief issue in the municipal election this fall. He proposed that the Legislature be petitioned to permit the city to borrow a sum sufficient to relay the mains in Main street. The city's debt limit is now only \$133,860.

A liberal appropriation for firemen's pensions, improved highways and the appointment of a special city council committee to help secure an appropriation for a state boulevard here were other recommendations.

## Muslin Underwear Reduced

We commence today our first Muslin Underwear sale in the basement sales room with extraordinary values in all lines. A few items:

\$1.00 (Chest Covers).....	79c
\$1.00 Drawers.....	
\$2.00 Night Gowns.....	

In Combination Sets. Hundreds of other proportionate values.

Watters Co.  
266 Washington Street,  
Opp. Adams House.

City Ticket Office Boston & Albany R. R. formerly at 306 Washington St., now at 28 Washington St. Phone 2140 Fort Hill.

that slate who failed to receive the endorsement of the Good Government Association, comes out in a statement in which he bitterly assails the association and declares they failed to give him an endorsement purely for personal reasons.

The other two members of the slate who were not endorsed were Mark Stone and Daniel J. McDonald of Charlestown.

## LYNN BANKS ARE CONSOLIDATED

LYNN, Mass.—Negotiations for a merger of two of Lynn's largest banking institutions has culminated in the absorption by the Security Safe Deposit & Trust Company of the National Security Bank of Lynn. The new banking house will occupy large quarters in the Bergengren building, Central square, and for a time will be managed by the officials of the two merged banks. The annual election of officers will be held on Jan. 18 when directors will be chosen.

The new bank has resources of about \$3,000,000 and the latest published statement shows its business to be in a good financial condition. There is a branch office in Market square, West Lynn. It is rumored that the new bank will eventually occupy modern office quarters in the Flatiron building recently purchased by it at Central avenue and Willow street some distance removed from the proposed elevated Boston & Maine tracks through Central square.

## PICKS DELEGATES FOR RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier will send delegates from this state to the conference on the uniformity of legislation, to be held in Washington Jan. 17, 18 and 19 under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

The delegates have been named as follows: Amasa M. Eaton, William R. Tilghast, Clarence N. Wooley, former Gov. George H. Utter, former Gov. Augustus O. Bourn, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, Rowland G. Hazard, Max Levy, Charles E. Francis, Prof. George G. Wilson, Jesse B. Mowry and Herbert O. Brigham.

## THOUSANDS OF MINERS ARE OUT.

LONDON.—Twenty thousand miners are idle today in the Northumberland coal districts in consequence of a dispute over the eight-hour day act which became effective on Jan. 1. The men at the few collieries which are still active have given notice that they will quit.

## MR. MANSFIELD GOES WEST.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield today left for Cincinnati to attend a conference of the commission appointed by the postmaster-general to investigate the vacuum method of pneumatic tubes for the postal service. The commission will hold a session in Cincinnati tomorrow, and will then proceed to Chicago.

## NEW MAYOR IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Samuel L. Shank, Republican, today succeeded Charles L. Bookwalter as mayor of Indianapolis.

The speakers' bureau claims that it has secured the services of about 150 speakers to assist Mr. Fitzgerald in his work from now until election day.

Mayor Hibbard's campaign committee has arranged a series of rallies for important sections of the city. A partial list of the speakers includes Henry C. Long, who will make his first speech at the Washington hall rally in Mayor Hibbard's own ward Tuesday night.

Others are Isaac F. Paul, formerly chairman of the Boston school committee, Jesse M. Gove, William B. Wilcutt of ward 24, Councilman William H. Kinney, Councilman Frank B. Crane, Sanford Bates, Leonard Martin, W. E. Ulmer, William Pitt Grady.

The meetings will be held at the following places:

Monday at Blake hall, Adams street, Dorchester; Tuesday, Washington hall and Old Fellows hall, Dorchester; Wednesday, Huntington Chambers hall, ward 10 and St. Paul's Baptist church, ward 18; Thursday, Knights of Honor hall, ward 23; Friday, Meridian hall, East Boston; Saturday noon, Faneuil hall; evening, town hall, Brighton.

Alderman Frederick J. Brand, who is a candidate for the city council on the Municipal League slate, and who is

chief issue in the municipal election this fall. He proposed that the Legislature be petitioned to permit the city to borrow a sum sufficient to relay the mains in Main street. The city's debt limit is now only \$133,860.

A liberal appropriation for firemen's pensions, improved highways and the appointment of a special city council committee to help secure an appropriation for a state boulevard here were other recommendations.

## NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

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# Notes of Interest in the World of Books and Music

## What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

"THE CONFESSIONS OF ST. AUGUSTINE," translated out of the original Latin by Edward Bouverie Pusey, D. D., and edited by Temple Scott, with an introduction by Alice Maynard, and illustrations by Maxwell Armfield. London: Chatto & Windus.

On the northern coast of Africa, a mile perhaps to the east of the present little town of Bona, and another island from the Mediterranean, is one of those irregular mounds, clothed in verdure, which to the uninitiated resemble tiny hills, but in which the trained eye of the explorer recognizes all that is left of some city of ancient days. They even now, every Friday, the bedouins of the neighboring country, galloping in a certain spot amidst the ruins, fling their robes and offer up their barbaric sacrifices, in honor of the great Rumi who once dwelt in the city. The mound is all that of Hippo, and the Rumi is the greatest of all the bishops of the land, which has been called "the soul of the empire."

There is little that is new to be said on the subject of the "Confessions" of Augustine. Even Dr. Pusey, who may be said to have reintroduced "the Fathers" to English readers, confined himself, in the preface to his own translation, to what was practically a plea for the study of patristic literature.

In the present volume Dr. Pusey's translation has been retained, though it has been shown of the remarkable last chapters on the book of Genesis. The new preface has been written by Mrs. Maynard, and like everything Mrs. Maynard writes, it has the note of distinction. At the same time, when she explains that in his controversy with the Donatists he wrote always with gentleness and often with affection, it has to be remembered that the persecution of the Donatists was eventually undertaken with his consent, and that he defended persecution by the extraordinary example of the day when Jesus overturned the tables of the money-changers, in a way that won for him the title of the patriarch of persecution. Nor, indeed, was he always particularly temperate in his language. When the Carthaginian Christians shaved the beard of the pagan statue of Hercules, Augustine preached in their basilica a sermon remarkable neither for gentleness nor affection, but rather for incitement against the old religion; and there can hardly be a shadow of doubt that it was he and the Carthaginian bishops who began the persecution of paganism in Africa. The fact is that the gentleness of Augustine was quite commonly conspicuous by its absence in these controversies. When he abused Manicheism, that doctrine became "shocking and damnable error," and when he failed to induce the bishop of Rome to banish "the dog from Albion," otherwise the British monk Pelagius, he did not scruple to appeal to the Emperor Honorius, with the result that "to affirm that death was in the world before Adam became a state crime."

One of the most curious results of Augustine's attack upon Pelagius was that it constituted the doctrinal ancestor of Calvin. Gileon declared that the difference between the two was "invisible even to a theological microscope." Mr. McCabe says dryly that he should have said "except to a theological microscope." He did differ from Calvin, he declares, in this, that Calvin damned out millions to deliberately deprecate damnation, whilst Augustine reluctantly left their damnation "an unenviable consequence of his views." On the whole, with due respect to many distinguished apologists of the Numidian bishop, there was not a superabundance of what Matthew Arnold would have termed sweetness and light in his theology.

The immediate result of the victory of Augustine over Pelagius was to make the book of Genesis, as interpreted by Augustine the test of every phase of human knowledge. The earth, he had taught, was a flat surface over which the sky was stretched like a skin. It was created by God, out of nothing, for the benefit of the Adamite race, and consequently the whole stellar universe was made subservient to the dignity of the descendants of "our first parents." For 1500 years to dissent from these premises or from the deductions drawn from them was the rankest heresy. All but the patristic literature was cast remorselessly aside, for insinuating that the world was round, for suggesting that the sun was stationary, for hinting at a plurality of worlds, men were cast into prison and hurried to the stake. It would, indeed, probably be without exaggeration to say that, in all the centuries intervening between the apostolic age and our own time, no man has ever exercised a title of his influence over the fortunes of humanity.

The fact is he never appears to have got life in a quite normal focus. His childhood, for instance, seems to have been remarkably like that of any other child. He kicked and screamed as an infant, filled and stole pears as a school-boy, and as a young man preferred Menander to Cicero. In his "Confessions" all these things are related with a total absence of perspective. Like many men of extreme sensitiveness, men so unlike as Hugh of Lincoln and George Fox, he seems to have taken a sort of pleasure in exaggerating his own weaknesses. The cravenness of what is termed the artistic temperament was already at work in him with the demands of discipline. While he sat in the ranks of the little flock, before the porch of the cathedral, he rebelled against what he calls the "flatful sing-song" of the multiplication table, and sought relief in the stories of the wooden horse of Troy. When he went to the grammar-school, he felt injured because he was punished for neglecting his les-

sons for his games. The business of grown-up people, he remarks, with a quaint mixture of fearfulness and acidity, being only another name for their form of idleness. When at last he went to learn rhetoric, in pagan Madaura, he spent in the theater the time he should have devoted to his studies, though in the end vanity triumphed over everything else, and, to his own intense gratification, he gained the first place in the schools.

He was born in a little Numidian town midway between Hippo and Carthage, and some 70 miles south of these, on the first step of the rising plateaus, lifting to where the chain of the Atlas was held by the Roman legion, ever on guard to keep back the Libyan tribesmen from the fields below, in which the corn was being grown for the free mendicants of the great city on the Tiber. His father, Patricius, was a curial of this little Numidian town of Thagaste, an irascible pagan endowed with all the brutality of the Roman colonist; his mother a Christian girl, named Monica, who seems even to those days to have discovered "what every woman knows." Within that narrow amphitheater, with the exception of one visit to Milan and Rome, his life was spent, 35 years of it as bishop or priest of little Hippo. He was spared the sight of the day when Genseric set fire to the town.

To illustrate the life of such a man is not an easy task. Every one who turns the pages of this edition of the "Confessions," so delightfully issued by the publishers, has no doubt formed his own idea of the man. You might as well attempt to alter that idea as to present Mr. Pickwick in top boots. Mr. Armfield's drawings are always delicate and artistic, but they seem to lack something of the verities of the man who drew Pelagius from Rome. The beautiful little picture of the boy reading at the open window, with the cockatoo screaming in the hoop outside, the equally delightful drawing of the boy leaning against the fountain, in Carthage, whilst the bacchanal rabble swirls past him to the temple, both lack the force which one cannot help ascribing with the future bishop, even in his unregenerate days. The fact is that there is a tinge of effeminacy about them, which one feels was never at any time a characteristic of Augustine. Probably the most satisfactory of them, for this very reason, are the pictures of the tower, soaring up against the blue, star-spangled sky, and the picture of the boy and his mother in the arched doorway of the house looking out over the garden above the blue sea at O-tia.

In an age of great men Augustine was the greatest of them all, and it was he who said:

"Nondum amatum, et amare amatum, quoniam quid amatum amans amare."

"THE COUSINS IN CALIFORNIA," by Gale Forster. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

A pleasing story of two little "Tenderfeet" in "the land of sunshine" and how they were entertained by their three young California cousins. Although primarily a book for young folks, this attractive volume holds interesting information for all. The children's many adventures around the big house, in the Arroyo Seco, or enjoying the fun at the beach, are all worth reading, while the exciting experiences of the boys in climbing Mt. Wilson will bring the smile of recollection to many older boys who have enjoyed the same trip or some similar adventure.

One of the "five cousins" is a girl, whose smiling eyes and sweet ways make a short road to the heart of the reader. Her Uncle Bert calls her "Daisy dear," and her real name is of no consequence.

Boys of a mechanical turn of mind will find King, the eldest of the cousins, a congenial character. His well appointed shop and array of shining tools, most of them bought with money earned by himself, must certainly be worth seeing, and all readers will rejoice in King's triumph when the clock of the book finds his finished engine a great success.

King's younger brother Rom, he of the valiant and poetic temperament, is described with evident enjoyment by the author. The youngest of the merry five, Deanie, delights to wander away from constituted guardians and the home routine, and many and mirthful are his journeyings.

On the whole, the book is wholesome and breezy. Those who have lived for a space in the beautiful San Gabriel valley can readily pardon the long descriptions of California's varied advantages.

**LONDON LITERARY NOTES.**

LONDON—Who invented and sent forth the first Christmas card? Valentines in verse, written on cards or paper, were common enough in Shakespeare's time, so that this method of greeting must have been the vogue in very early times. It was left to the genius and geniality of Charles Dickens to revive and perpetuate the happy associations and cordial greetings which to many, and to children especially, make Christmas day a really joyful occasion. It was said of Dickens that he had identified himself with Christmas fancies, his imaginations as well as his kindly thoughts, were his; and his privilege to light up with some sort of pleasure the squalid places, he made his own.

The duty of diffusing enjoyment has never been taught by a more abundant, thoughtful, ever-reasonable writer.

London's great fish market, Billingsgate, is protesting against the monstrous column that still adheres to its name,

for whatever may have been the cause of the name of the market becoming a term indicative of profane or abusive language, it now claims to have outlived its reputation and to have reformed its language.

We fancy that the expressive character of the word is too well established to be easily cleared; even that master of English prose, Addison, wrote, "Satire is nothing but ribaldry and billingsgate." It would be easier to change the name of the market than to expunge the word from the dictionaries, and after all "what's in a name?"

A writer in the London Daily Chronicle inquires whether quotation marks are necessary. "From end to end the Bible goes along without them, and you are never in doubt."

This raises the whole question of punctuation, which is a comparatively speaking modern literary refinement, which, by the way, also has its abuses.

Probably these importations into writing help to save time and elucidate meaning. We do not doubt it, but for many of us it would be an admirable discipline if we were compelled to write without stops and still have no doubt as to our meaning.

There is a celebrated example of confusion arising from an unpunctuated (or course) telegram. "And I said not but," which completely baffled the recipient, until with the aid of punctuation this much of lucidity was at last reached, "And, I said, not 'but,' and nonsense became sense."

Mr. Hardy's book of poems entitled "Time's Laughingstocks" (Macmillan) has appeared and has been very well reviewed.

Mr. Hardy is, of course, best known as a novelist and particularly as a writer of stories of life in a certain part of rural England known as Wessex. These stories have been as remarkable for their realism as for the beauty of their language. From the pen of one whose beautiful word pictures have raised him to the front rank of authors, it is no surprise to find a collection of poems.

Mr. Hardy apologizes in his preface for a lack of harmony among the pieces. We hardly see the need of an apology, as the book can only be the more interesting from the fact that the dates of the composition are so varied as to give an interesting insight into the evolution of Mr. Hardy's thoughts.

Mr. Wheatley's book on Hogarth, "Hogarth's London: Pictures of the Manners of the Eighteenth Century" (Constable), is one which it is very pleasant to welcome. It is a storehouse of attractive information, not only on the manners of the eighteenth century, but on the subject of Hogarth's life and work, of which the author shows a keen and discerning appreciation.

The author points out that it was reserved for times later than his own to see that Hogarth was a painter in the full sense of the word as well as a keen and ruthless satirist. The book contains a number of excellent illustrations.

The majority of the belated books of the autumn season have now been definitely postponed to the New Year. In most cases the delay will be longer than usual, because the general election in January will effectively put a stop to the publishing of books of general interest.

January, however, is always a quiet month in the publishing year, and from that point of view the election could hardly have fallen at a better time.

Messrs. Harper are about to issue a book with a title which Lord Roberts has just taken for his text—"The Valor of Ignorance."

It is by Gen. Homer Lea, U. S. A., and its theme the unpreparedness of his country for war and the possibility of Japanese invasion.

Mr. Handley Fletcher's "Oxford and Cambridge" (Sir Isaac Pitman) is so simple in its plan, so attractive in its character and style, that it is rather curious that the conception of a book produced in this manner has only just struck a London publisher. On the one hand, it is an album of admirable drawings; on the other, a practical guide, not only to the architecture of these old places, but to the social history of each college community.

Oxford men have been chosen to deal with the history of their own houses, and the Cambridge anecdotes are similarly confined to Cambridge men.

The book, in fact, is so happy in plan and execution as to deserve a second edition.

Mr. Philip W. Sergeant has essayed a new life of "Cleopatra of Egypt" (Hutchinson). If we could discover material for a reliable history of Cleopatra it would be a valuable book, no doubt, but as it is, the Egyptologists have furnished Mr. Sergeant with no new matter, and Plutarch is still the most reliable source of information. The author is constrained to admit that the celebrated pearl story, although it has obtained great circulation, may not be true, "but," he says, "the same remark, unfortunately, applies also to most tales in history, modern as well as ancient."

**AMERICAN HONORS HIS ANCESTRY.**

LONDON—George Massey of New York has placed a tablet in Barts church in Cheshire to the memory of his ancestors.

## Musical Events In Boston

### SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The Dutch singer of mezzo soprano voice, Miss Tilly Koenen, who is meeting with success as a concert artist in her first American season, was the soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra Saturday evening. Cheerful in temperament, she found a kindred spirit in Max Fiedler, and together they presented the following sunny program:

Sibelius, symphony, No. 2, in D major; Beethoven, scene and aria, "Ab, Perfidio," op. 65; Brahms, minuetto from the Sere-nade, No. 1, in D major, op. 11; Three songs with orchestra, Richard Strauss, "Hymnus"; Max Fiedler, "The Tambourine Player"; Hugo Wolf, "Tis Spring"; Rimsky-Korsakoff, caprice on Spanish themes, op. 34.

Sibelius does not write formal melodies, any more than other modern composers write them, yet the music of this singer of far-northern Finland is as melodious as that of Mozart. Those persons who regret that music of today is not based on extended melody, who find all musical ideas incomprehensible unless they are set forth according to a diagrammatic pattern, must confess that Sibelius in his second symphony sounds well in spite of himself. They must confess, moreover, that the beauty of this work lies in something else than in neatly contrived combinations of tone color; they must be conscious as they listen to it of a principle of rhythm precisely similar in artistic intent to that upon which the melodies of the old symphonies were built.

Here is the spirit of melody everywhere, although themes written in the manner of the past are rare to find. The nearest thing to the old type of melody is in the trio of the third movement, where a formal theme is given exalted treatment and is made to serve special purposes of structure.

Mr. Fiedler in setting to music Eichen-dorf's lyric of the strolling tambourine player, excusably gave it an orchestral accompaniment, both because the actual jingling of a tambourine could give the realism he wanted, and because the orchestra could establish for him upon the instant the needed mood of open-air festivity. The vocal melody of the song successfully expressed the tambourine player's longing for home and the orchestra's accompaniment just as successfully pictured the lively scene in which the player unwillingly took part.

It was not a large art problem that Mr. Fiedler had before him in his little song, but it involved the art principle of contrast in a peculiar way; his problem was not the usual one of setting one mood off against another at different points of time, but of maintaining two opposite moods in the music at the same time.

### OPERA COMPANY ON TOUR.

The last performance of the first half season at the Boston opera house, the Saturday matinee, was under the musical direction of Arturo Luzzatti. "Il Trovatore" was performed with the same singers that have appeared in this opera before, except that the Italian baritone, Cesare Formichi, instead of the French baritone, Raymond Rouleau, sang the role of the Count. The cast was as follows:

Mancini ..... Carlo Carica  
Count di Luna ..... Cesare Formichi  
Peprando ..... Giuseppe Perini  
Ruiz ..... Ernesto Giaccone  
Leonora ..... Celestina Bonisegna  
Lopez ..... Virginia Pierce  
Azucena ..... Guerrina Fabbrì

Saturday evening the opera company started on the western trip in two special trains, and until Feb. 7, when the second half season in Boston begins, they will be on the road.

The following operas will be presented on the tour:

Pittsburg, Nixon theater—Monday, Jan. 3, "Aida"; Tuesday, Jan. 4, "Lakme"; Wednesday matinee, Jan. 5, "Lohengrin"; Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, "Carmen"; Thursday, Jan. 6, "Bohème"; Friday, Jan. 7, "Lakme"; Saturday matinee, Jan. 8, "Butterfly"; Saturday evening, Jan. 8, "Rigoletto"; Chicago, Auditorium theater—Monday, Jan. 10, "Aida"; Tuesday, Jan. 11, "Lakme"; Wednesday matinee, Jan. 11, "Carmen"; Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, "Bohème"; Thursday, Jan. 13, "Rigoletto"; Friday, Jan. 14, "Butterfly"; Saturday matinee, Jan. 15, "Faust";

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MME. LIZA LEHMANN.  
Composer who will present "Persian Garden" and "Nonsense Songs," Jan. 5.

Saturday evening, Jan. 15, "Huguenots"; Monday, Jan. 17, "Carmen"; Tuesday, Jan. 18, "Lucia"; Wednesday matinee, Jan. 19, "Bohème"; Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, "Trovatore"; Thursday, Jan. 20, "Traviata"; Friday, Jan. 21, "Lohengrin"; Saturday matinee, Jan. 22, "Butterfly"; Saturday evening, Jan. 22, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."

St. Louis, Olympic theater—Monday, Jan. 24, "Lohengrin"; Tuesday, Jan. 25, "Lakme"; Wednesday matinee, Jan. 26, "Bohème"; Wednesday evening, Jan. 26, "Carmen"; Thursday, Jan. 27, "Rigoletto"; Friday, Jan. 28, "Faust"; Saturday matinee, Jan. 29, "Butterfly"; Saturday evening, Jan. 29, "Aida."

Indianapolis, Ind., English opera house—Monday, Jan. 31.

Cincinnati, O., Music hall—Tuesday, Feb. 1, "Rigoletto"; Wednesday, Feb. 2, "Lakme"; Thursday matinee, Feb. 3, "Bohème"; Thursday evening, Feb. 3, "Carmen."

Springfield, Mass., Court Square Theater—Saturday matinee, Feb. 5, "Bohème"; Saturday evening, Feb. 5, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."

At the "Lohengrin" matinee in Pittsfield, Mass., Nordica will sing the role of Elsa and Carl Burrian of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing the title role.

### NOTES.

During the present week there will be performances at the Boston opera house every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons by Miss Loie Fuller and her muses. Next week, on Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon and evening there will be performances of grand opera by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York.

The Apollo Club directed by Emil Mollenhauer, will give its second concert in Jordan hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock. They will be assisted by Stephen Townsend, baritone.

The club will sing the following chorale pieces: Adams, "The Artillerists' Oath"; Kistler, "Thou Lovely Dreamer"; Gerike, "Awake, My Pretty Dreamer"; Chadwick, "Song of the Viking"; Stanford, cavalier tunes; Heifetz, "Sunday on the Ocean"; Lloyd, "A Wet Sheet"; Storch, "I Know Not How 'Twas"; Buck, "King Olaf's Christmas." Mr. Townsend will sing Massenet's "Vision Fugitive," the solos in Stanford's composition and songs by Foote, Strauss, Gounod, Purcell and Tschikowsky.

John Philip Sousa will direct the winter concert of the Musicians Protective Association, having, as last year, a band of 100 players and Herbert L. Clarke for solo cornetist.

There will be a vocal number on the program the Miserere scene from "Il Trovatore," sung by artists from the Boston Opera Company.

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## CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

CHICAGO—The Harvard Glee Club descended upon Chicago this week, and captured the city. Almost every one of the 2500 seats in Orchestra hall was occupied and the audience was very enthusiastic, the general verdict being that though other years had brought glee clubs with stronger voices none had given their songs more pleasingly.

The audience was representative, including the "old grads" who make their homes in Chicago, the entire list of this winter's society debutantes, their younger brothers and sisters, and parents, and those who have come out in former years. A few years ago Chicago had too many glee club entertainments at the holiday season, Harvard and Yale and sometimes one or two other colleges sending their clubs here at the same time. Then it was decided that this was not good policy so Harvard and Yale decided to alternate in their visits to Chicago.

This was Harvard's year and the Yale men in the city joined with the Harvard graduates in giving the visitors a rousing reception and a full house. W. Cranston Larned, Jr., acted as Chicago manager.

The Chicago Apollo Club, under the direction of Harrison Wild, won new honors and more friends by its singing this week of Handel's "Messiah." The or-

ganization shows great improvement over last year, although even then the work was very satisfactory. The members of the club—which is one of the oldest choral organizations in the country—have been more attentive than ever and more regular in their attendance at rehearsals. The audience that hears the annual concert of the Apollo Club is a distinctive audience. It is made up for the most part of persons who seldom attend musical affairs at any other time of the year or by any other organization. It is constantly growing in numbers.

The German light opera company installed at the Ziegfeld theater in the Chicago Musical College building gives promise of being a permanent addition to the city's musical attractions. The company has been playing in German—Franz Lehár's "Mousetrap Pedler" for several weeks, and the popular appreciation of its work is growing constantly. W. K. Ziegfeld, son of Florence Ziegfeld, the founder of the Chicago Musical College, brought the German opera company to Chicago as an experiment. The theater was built in the new college for the use of the students for recitals, etc., but it now seems as if it will be turned over permanently for public performances.

## LINE WILL EXTEND ALONG MISSISSIPPI

MUSCATINE, Ia.—The Muscatine North and South railway intends to extend the line south to Burlington this spring. All surveys have been made and it is understood the contract has already been given. It is believed that in 1911 the road will be extended north to Davenport. Following this line will be electrified and an interurban 90 miles in length and tapping virgin territory will be running along the Mississippi from Davenport to Burlington.

The company has spent \$100,000 this year on trestle work and embankments. The survey has been made for the road between Davenport and Muscatine.

## CALLS AMERICANS TOO EXTRAVAGANT

WASHINGTON—Col. Lafe Young of Des Moines has given out an interview to the Washington Post, in which he observes:

"The American people are living too extravagantly and have been for years. A \$15 suit of clothes 10 years ago was good enough for any of us, but today we are paying \$35 for our clothes. I remember a state senator of Iowa who went into his district with a \$15 suit of clothes on, and it precipitated an attack upon him on the ground of extravagance. The farmers are prosperous, of course, and in my part of the country they do not want any further tinkering with the tariff so long as they are getting \$8.50 for hogs."

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# In and About the Capital Today

## BALLINGER-PINCHOT INQUIRY THIS WEEK INVOLVES MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—Shortly after Congress reconvenes following the holiday recess, the investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot affair will be taken up by a committee not yet appointed. The investigation bids fair to be the most important Congress has undertaken for many years, for there are reasons to believe that back of the direct charges against Secretary Ballinger is a well-defined purpose in the minds of certain people to discredit the administration of President Taft. It seems, therefore, that it is the President rather than his secretary of the interior who will actually be on trial.

According to present prospects, Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota will preside at the investigation, which is to be conducted by a joint committee of six members each from the Senate and the House. The resolution providing for the investigation will be introduced on Wednesday. Senator Nelson is regarded by his friends as fitted by his ability, experience and independence for the place. He is credited with a large store of common sense, is a hard worker and a frank talker. For a number of years he has been chairman of the Senate committee on public lands.

The differences between Messrs. Ballinger and Pinchot will, of course, be inquired into very carefully, but in all probability the real interest of the country will be focused on the White House. It always takes two to make a quarrel. The men of the "conservative friends" contingent have been ready for the fray for a long time, but the President, assuming that the matter was not as important as alleged, was desirous of smoothing over the difficulties and retaining both men in the employ of the government. Now, however, he being satisfied that the charges against Ballinger have been in reality brought against him, there are unmistakable signs that his interests will be well taken care of, and that the forthcoming investigation will take on an interest and importance far greater than any it would have if only the two supposed principals were involved.

The Taft administration will affirm that it is loyally favoring the so-called Roosevelt policies, but will point out that individuality of administration is absolutely necessary. The President, during the investigation, will delegate members of his official family to lay before the country all the details of his conservation policy and invite a careful scrutiny of it. If it should fail to please the zealots who have been attacking Secretary Ballinger, the president will be sorry, but he will not change his course.

He is understood to maintain that the hand of past administrative achievement does not reach into present events, efficacious as that hand was at one time. Accepting the Roosevelt policies, he reserves the right to work them out in his own way, and in his own time, and refuses to accept with those policies the Roosevelt methods.

It is interesting to note in passing that the men who assert that they are friends of Colonel Roosevelt consider that they have found an issue in this Ballinger-Pinchot matter. Some of them say frankly that they are looking beyond the outcome of the coming investigation, to where Mr. Taft sits, at the head of the government, and that they expect to be in position in 1912 to question his right to stay there for a second four years. It is of course expected that they will not be satisfied with any report from the investigating committee that fails to find Mr. Ballinger guilty as charged.

It may be of some interest to the newspaper reader to trace this Ballinger-Pinchot matter from its genesis to the present time. The trouble had its beginning in the failure of President Taft to retain James R. Garfield in the cabinet. Centering in the interior department, over which Mr. Garfield had presided, were all the questions having to do with curbing corporations and individuals that had boldly exploited the public domain for years, gathering in natural resources and using them for private gain. Mr. Garfield was busy enforcing the Roosevelt conservation policies as they applied to interior department matters at the time Mr. Taft was elected President. Richard A. Ballinger was named to succeed him, and then the conservationists began to look askance.

Following the inauguration of Mr. Taft, the visits of Mr. Pinchot to the White House became few and far between. It had been his habit to see Colonel Roosevelt almost every day. He saw President Taft once a month. Mr. Taft calmly invited him to take up all departmental matters with Secretary Wilson, his chief, and not to bring them to the White House. In a little while the headquarters of the National Conservation Association, formed during the latter part of the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Pinchot being at its head, were moved from the forest bureau to separate offices up town.

Secretary Ballinger, on taking hold of his office, found 3,673,189 acres of public land withdrawn on account of conservation, between Jan. 7 and Feb. 27, 1909, or just before the Roosevelt administration came to an end. Between March 30 and April 10, 1909, Mr. Ballinger restored all this land to public entry, and the President approved the act. At this time the lid flew off the kettle, and ever since the kettle has been at the boiling point.

The Roosevelt admirers took this restoration as evidence of a departure by the Taft administration from the Roosevelt policy of conservation, and the friendly newspapers and other publications began to publish attacks on Mr. Ballinger. Mr. Pinchot shared in these misgivings, and told various friends that the conservation policy of Roosevelt had gone to pieces. It was in due time carefully explained that the Roosevelt land withdrawals above referred to had been made without a vestige of authority in law. The explanation was not satisfactory. Ballinger replied by pointing to a paragraph in the last annual report of Mr. Garfield as secretary of the interior. That paragraph stated it as Mr. Garfield's belief that it was proper for the President to move in the interest of the people in certain cases, even though there was nothing in the law permitting such movement. "I am not in sympathy with that proposition," Mr. Ballinger said. "I will not permanently withdraw land from entry where there is no authority of law for that action."

That remark has been quoted many times since the controversy began, and so have the views of Mr. Garfield as set forth in his last annual report. The divergent views entertained by the men on the question referred to may be taken as being the crux of the entire controversy. Mr. Garfield would move in certain directions unless forbidden by the law. Secretary Ballinger would only move in cases where the law gives permission. These views aptly illustrate the difference between the Roosevelt and Taft policies.

Soon after restoring to entry the lands withdrawn at the eleventh hour of the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Ballinger took up the policy of the temporary withdrawal of lands surrounding water-powers, with a view to referring the question to Congress, and asking that body to make provision for the permanent withdrawals and protection of the power sites. By withdrawing about 600,000 acres from entry he is said to have withdrawn practically all of the waterpower sites of the far west. Mr. Garfield had withdrawn 3,600,000 acres to accomplish the same result. The 600,000 acres, in the opinion of Mr. Ballinger, must be restored to entry if no action is taken by Congress.

Mr. Pinchot led the cry that the action of Mr. Ballinger, just referred to, had removed all restrictions on the taking of water power sites, and would permit the so-called water power trust to acquire title to land along all streams where power could be generated. This was the beginning of the feud between Messrs. Pinchot and Ballinger, the latter resenting such interference with interior department affairs by a man connected with another department.

Friendly newspapers began at this time to say that the water power trust was already at work gobbling up power sites, and that even if the lands were again withdrawn from entry it would be too late to save the power. Subsequent investigation, however, failed to confirm these assertions, and they are now known to have been false, for there is no record of a single water power having been taken during the time the land in question was open to entry as the result of the Ballinger orders.

The battle was fought before irrigation and conservation congresses in the West, in the newspapers and magazines, and elsewhere, but all the time it was definitely known that the President was supporting Mr. Ballinger. This fact turned the attention of the conservationists to the White House, and their determination to make trouble for the President, if possible, dates from the issue of the President's statement exonerating Mr. Ballinger, made in connection with the Glavis charges.

The forest service had access to the land office records dealing with the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska, owing to the fact that some of these claims were in government forests. When Special Agent Glavis got ready to charge that there had been undue haste in pushing these claims to settlement, he apparently found some ready helpers in the forest bureau, for there is evidence in the hands of the President that Assistant Law Officer Shaw of the Pinchot bureau not only aided Glavis in securing information but assisted materially in working up the charges and reducing them to writing.

It may be said in this connection that whether Mr. Pinchot's theory of administering water powers by the government was the theory of Colonel Roosevelt or not, it is not the theory of Mr. Taft. This goes back, of course, to the question of whether there is law for what is done. Mr. Ballinger, endorsed by the President, says there is no law for what Mr. Pinchot was doing, and for the Garfield withdrawals. Until there is law, the Taft administration will not make withdrawals in that way. And that is about all there is to the question. The matter has been put up to Congress, with the request that it enact the necessary legislation. Should it do so, well and good; but should it fail, then the lands now under temporary withdrawal will be restored to entry, with the valuable water powers they contain.

President Taft believes in the conservation of water powers by the government, but he does not believe that the government should control the rates which water power companies impose upon the people. This, he believes, should be done by the states, and in taking this ground he runs counter to the views of Mr. Pinchot, and presumably to those of Mr. Roosevelt also.

**PLANS GOVERNORS' MEETING.** WASHINGTON—Governor Fort of New Jersey is here to make preliminary plans for the annual conservation meeting of the Governors of the various states, to be held the middle of this month.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING TO BE GIVEN SPECIAL TONNAGE PRIVILEGES

WASHINGTON—The ship subsidy men propose to give American vessels a further advantage in the payment of tonnage duties. The Humphrey bill, which will be introduced as the administration measure when Congress reconvenes, will double the present rate of tonnage taxes on vessels engaged in transoceanic trade and in the trade to the more southerly ports of South America. But it will provide that vessels of American build and registry will secure a rebate of 80 per cent of their tonnage taxes, providing they carry American boys as apprentices.

Tonnage tax technique are worse than a Chinese puzzle to the average inland citizen. The tax is imposed upon the carrying capacity of a ship, and the "ton," as spoken of in this connection, has no reference whatever to weight. A "ton" in this usage means 100 cubic feet of contents, and the gross tonnage includes the cubical contents of the entire closed parts of the ships, everything which is sheltered from the weather.

The Lusitania, for instance, has a gross tonnage of 31,500, which is of say that her cubic contents, without any deductions, are 3,150,000 cubic feet.

But the tonnage taxes are computed upon the net tonnage, which represents the money-earning capacity of a ship. In reckoning the net tonnage of the Lusitania, deductions are made for the space taken by quarters for officers and crew, by the boilers and machinery and by the coal bunkers. These deductions account for 71 per cent of the ship's cubical contents, and leave 914,500 cubic feet of capacity for cargo and passengers. Consequently the net tonnage of the Lusitania is 9145.

When the Lusitania enters New York harbor she is charged six cents per ton on this net tonnage. The fee for a single entry is \$548.7. But this ship makes a great many entries in a year, and the present law provides that the maximum charge for a single ship shall be the equivalent of fees for five entries. Accordingly the Lusitania pays \$2743.50 annually to the United States government for the privilege of entering New York harbor.

This is only a sample of the workings of the present law. Every ship entering a harbor of the United States from a transoceanic voyage pays six cents per net ton, with a maximum charge per year of 30 cents per net ton.

This rate applies equally to ships of American and foreign registry, and owing to treaty obligations this country is not at liberty to grant vessels of American registry a lower rate.

The proposal which is being brought forward in this year's ship subsidy bill is to make this tonnage tax 12 cents per net ton, with a maximum of 60 cents per net ton instead of 30 cents. This will also apply in theory to boats of American as well as foreign registry.

In practice, however, the American boats will have a decided advantage. One reason is that so few American vessels are engaged in trade taxable at the present six-cent rate.

But these ships of American build and registry, whose rate is thus nominally raised, will have it in their power to secure an 80 per cent rebate by carrying young Americans under the age of 21 as apprentices.

According to the plan proposed, each vessel securing the rebate must carry one boy for the ship, as well as an additional boy for every 1000 tons of net tonnage. Thus it is the intention that this doubling of rate shall give American vessels a very considerable advantage over boats of foreign register and shall provide a great incentive for American boats to give American boys instruction in seamanship.

For each boy carried in the transoceanic trade the ship owners would receive a rebate of not less than \$240, and in the larger boats the rebate per boy would amount to about \$400. This rebate is regarded as sufficient to induce ship owners to secure American boys as apprentices for voyages across either ocean or to the more southern ports of South America.

The advocates of ship subsidy do not propose, however, to increase the tonnage dues on ships coming coastwise from ports in North America, Central America, the West Indies, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, Newfoundland or the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean sea.

This shipping is favored with the very low rate of 2 cents per ton, with a maximum of 10 cents per ton. This rate was made by the Payne bill, being a reduction of one third. The reason for the reduction, as well as the reason that no increase is now contemplated, is that the great bulk of American bottoms ply to and from these ports.

Of 7529 vessels entering American harbors from the foreign ports above indicated, 3158 flew the American flag in the last fiscal year. The British ships in the same trade numbered 2763, but were of a greater tonnage than the American boats.

Of the tonnage tax collected at the 3-cent rate in vogue during the past fiscal year, American ships paid \$45,978, the total being \$163,731. Great Britain was the only country whose ships in this trade made a heavier payment, theirs amounting to \$59,673.

For vessels of American build and registry subject to the 2-cent tonnage tax, the rebate for carrying American boys and apprentices would range from \$40 to \$80 per boy for each year. The pur-

## AMERICA NOW OWNS BIGGEST BATTLESHIP AND RIFLE IN WORLD

WASHINGTON—The Utah, launched last week at Camden, N. J., will, when completed, be the largest battleship in the world, and the fifth of the all-big-gun style of armament added to the American navy since 1905, when the first British Dreadnought was placed in commission.

Last week, also, there was a highly satisfactory test at the government proving ground, Indian Head, Maryland, on the Potomac, below Washington, of the new 14-inch gun designed for the navy. At a distance of nine miles, say the official reports, this big gun "carried reliably." A longer range was possible, but for prudential reasons was not taken. The projectile carried by this gun weighs 1400 pounds. After further tests have been made it is the intention of the government, provided the tests continue to be satisfactory, which it is assumed they will do, to equip the 26,000-ton battleships Congress will be expected to authorize at the present session with these guns. It is the theory of the navy department that these big guns will not only be found to be perfectly reliable, but a more formidable engine of destruction at long range fighting than the smaller caliber guns which the Utah and other vessels of the Dreadnought class carry.

Naval experts are somewhat divided on the point of whether a large caliber gun, such as the 14-inch gun above referred to, is better for all practical war purposes than the 12-inch and 13-inch guns which man our own greatest battleships now in commission and those of the other great nations also. It is probable that these differences cannot be entirely settled until another great naval war has been fought. But in the meantime, the argument in favor of the large guns is so strong that, as has just been stated, they will in all likelihood be used on the new 26,000-ton ships Congress will provide for during the present winter.

## SENATORS PRAISE WORK AT PANAMA

WASHINGTON—Not only is construction work on the Panama canal going along excellently, but the system of administration is excellent despite the criticism directed against it. This is the consensus of opinion of the senatorial committee just returned to Washington. In the party were Senators Oliver, Penrose, Carter, Dixon, Heyburn and Clark.

Senator Oliver said the system of inciting rivalry between the army and the civilian engineers and workers has resulted in stimulating work.

## At the Railway Terminals

The New York, New Haven & Hartford road will furnish a special train for the Boston Symphony orchestra tomorrow evening for the Providence concert.

On account of heavy motor and fire apparatus traffic over the Medford street bridge at Winter Hill station, Somerville, the Boston & Maine road will erect an entirely new structure there.

The Pullman Company is assembling its cars at western points for the return of students from their Christmas vacation. The first Wellesley and Lanesville business is expected tomorrow via the Boston & Albany road.

The New Haven road will receive tomorrow from the Pennsylvania road at Jersey City the first instalment of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company en route from Philadelphia to Boston.

All the roads entering Boston will run their through trains in lanes a greater part of this week for the purpose of handling home-going excursionists.

**TOWN LOSES 7 ST. OF STORES.** CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga.—The business-section of Crawfordsville has been almost wiped out by fire. Seventeen stores and one residence were destroyed. The loss is \$80,000, with insurance of \$25,000.

pose in this encouragement of the apprenticeship of American boys is to develop American citizens who would be useful to the navy in time of war.

Tonnage taxes in some form or other are common among nations. Great Britain calls them lighthouse dues, for the reason that the income derived from them is used to maintain lighthouses. Formerly the British charges were about twice those of the United States, and this fact formed an argument for an attempt at doubling our rates at the time of the Spanish-American war. This proposal to double American rates, however, was defeated in Congress, and shortly afterward Great Britain cut her charges in two. In Germany the taxes are levied by the maritime states, instead of by the central government. At Hamburg and Bremen the tax is about 8 cents per net ton, without a maximum limit.

Previous to 1884 this country charged 30 cents per ton for each year, regardless of the number of entries made by a vessel, but this was considered too high for boats making but one or two entries a year, so the change was made to 6 cents per ton for a single entry, with a maximum of 30 cents for a year.



## COUNTER CLEARING MARK-DOWN

This event is of real import to men who appreciate genuine value-giving. It has to do with only Morse-Made clothes and the best makers' best shoes and furnishings. It is unlike the time-worn

bargain sales of "no-name" clothes heralded as "best on earth," but really worth just what they are marked. Here we offer our own make clothes—garments of exceptional merit, at savings indeed worth while.

Sale starts tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8 A. M.

### Men's and Young Men's Suits

\$30 and \$35 suits now ..... \$24.50  
\$25 and \$28 suits now ..... \$18.50  
\$20 and \$22.50 suits now ..... \$14.50  
\$15 and \$16.50 suits now ..... \$11.50

### Men's and Young Men's Overcoats

\$12 overcoats now ..... \$8.50  
\$15 overcoats now ..... \$10.  
\$18 overcoats now ..... \$12.50  
\$20 overcoats now ..... \$14.50  
\$22.50 overcoats now ..... \$16.50  
\$25 overcoats now ..... \$18.50  
\$30 and \$35 overcoats now ..... \$22.50  
\$40 and \$45 overcoats now ..... \$30.  
\$50 and \$45 overcoats now ..... \$37.50

### Boys' Overcoats, sizes 11 to 17.

Service and regular styles.

\$10, \$12 and \$12.50 Coats, now ..... \$7.50  
Our own make Reefers, sizes 11 to 16.  
\$8 and \$9 Reefers, now ..... \$1.50  
Boys' 2-piece Suits that were \$8, \$6.50, \$5 and \$3.75.  
Now ..... \$6, \$1.50, \$3.75 and \$2.75

### Other markdowns on men's and boys' Suits and Overcoats.

Great sale of men's Shirts in all sizes.  
\$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 Shirts, now ..... \$1.15  
Sweaters that were \$3.50, now ..... \$2.50  
Fancy Vests that were \$3 and \$3.50, \$1.00

*Leopold Morrell*

Adams Square.

## Big Detroit River Tunnel Nears Completion

Built by Michigan Central Railroad at a Cost of \$8,000,000.



VIEW IN RAILROAD YARDS ALONG RIVER FRONT IN DETROIT.

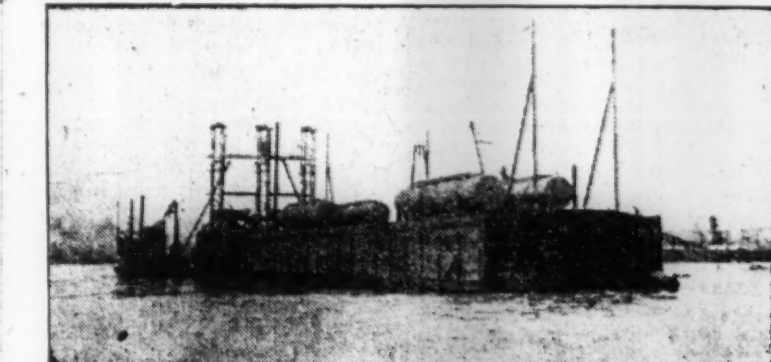
The great increase in traffic of roads doing an international business and the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit river have made necessary the building of a large union station, which is now under way.

DETROIT, Mich.—The tunnel under the Detroit river, work on which was started in October, 1908, is now nearing completion. When finished it will have cost the Michigan Central Railroad Company about \$8,000,000.

The tunnel's length under the river is 2620 feet, and total length from summit of grade on the Windsor or Canadian side of the river to summit of the grade on the Detroit or Michigan side of the river at Fifteenth and Baker streets, 12,800 feet. The portal is at Vermont avenue, north of Howard street. The distance from the top of the tunnel to the surface of the river is 42 feet. The great steel tubes forming the tunnel are each 23 ft. 4 in. in diameter and the work of lowering them and adjusting them on the bed of the river was one requiring the best engineering skill. The tunnel goes under the river east of Twelfth street.

The system of car ferries in vogue at present, which is capable of handling 1400 cars a day will be discontinued with the completion of the tunnel, which will be capable of handling 7000 and more cars a day. The saving in time in the transferring of freight from the States to Canada will be nearly two hours.

The tunnel is to be used by various other lines doing an international business, and this with the numberless other advantages of cooperation between the railroad interests of the section called for the erection of a union passenger depot.



SINKING SECTIONS OF DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

The steel tubes are 23 feet 4 inches in diameter and were joined on the bed of the river. The tunnel's length under the river is 2620 feet, and from summit grades to summit grade 12,800 feet.

### BOSTON ACTRESS PASSES AWAY.

Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, known on the stage as Agnes Booth, passed away Sunday day at her home, 1433 Beacon street, Brookline. For many years Mrs. Schoeffel was one of the most prominent women on the American stage.

### BURNED WOMAN IS RECOVERING.

NEW YORK. Mrs. Charles E. Ellis, the wife of a publisher who was burned at the Cafe Martin on New Year's eve, is recovering at the New York hospital.

### HEBREWS DEDICATE SCHOOL.

QUINCY, Mass. The new Hebrew Educational school on Cyril street was dedicated with appropriate ceremony Sunday afternoon.

### LAWRENCE OPENS GOSPEL CAMPAIGN

LAWRENCE, Mass. The evangelical campaign, which is to continue in this city for three weeks, opened Sunday evening in the various churches in this city, Andover, North Andover and Methuen.

The largest meeting was held under the auspices of the central group of churches, 11 in number, in the city hall, led by the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Smith of New York who is in charge of the campaign, and Lewis E. Smith of Boston, gospel soloist and leader of the chorus of 200 voices.



# Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

## SHIPPING NEWS

For the first time in the history of fruit importing the United Fruit steamer Limon, which arrived today, brought a shipment of oranges and grapefruit from Costa Rica. The fruit is said to be of excellent quality and will probably form part of the cargoes of future arrivals from the Central American republic. She also brought 33 banana tree trunks which were sent here for experimental purposes, and 31,000 bunches of bananas.

The Limon sailed from Port Limon on Dec. 26. Captain Smith ran into a northwest gale in the straits of Florida. The Limon will leave on her return trip Friday.

T wharf arrivals, except three haddock trips totaling 100,000 pounds, this morning were: Marguerite, with 5,000 pounds; Reliance, 5,000; Ida M. Silva, 8,000; Helen B. Thomas, 14,000; Mary E. Cooney, 10,000; Catherine D. Enos, 14,000; Ida S. Brooks, 8,800; N. A. Rowe, 8,000; Stranger, 7,200; Alice, 24,500; J. W. M. Goodspeed, 8,000; Buena, 3,200; Teresa and Alice, 6,300; Victor and Ethan, 13,300; Angie B. Watson, 22,000; Vallentinna, 6,500; Ralph Russell, 18,000; Emily Cooney, 14,300; steamer Lydia, 20,000.

T wharf dealers' prices per hundred-weight Monday: Haddock, \$3@3.75, large cod \$4@4.25, small cod \$2.50@3.75, large hake \$3.25@5.50, small hake \$2.75@3.25, pollock \$2.75.

### PORT OF BOSTON.

#### Arrived.

Strs Limon (Br), Smith, Port Limon, C. R. Dec 26, bananas, oranges, grapefruit and 53 banana tree trunks, for United Fruit Co; City of Memphis, Johnson, Savannah, mdse and passengers to L. Wildes; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News, mdse and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Tugs Conestoga, Camp, Philadelphia, towing barges Burnside (for Danvers) and Monitor, left the Pine Forest at New Bedford, arrd Saturday; Charles E. Parker, Jr, Natty, Newport News, towing barges Clara, do, and Dora, Philadelphia; Carlisle, Calhoun, Philadelphia, towing barges Maple Hill (for Portsmouth) and Bethayres, left the Molino at New Bedford, arrd Sunday; Western, Lennan, Guttenberg, towing barges Sadosia (for Salem), Liberty and Sidney, arrd Sunday; Blanche, Perkins, Lynn, towing barge Hopatcong, for Hoboken, arrd Saturday; Sadie Ross, Ross, Gloucester, Mass, arrd Sunday.

Str Felix (Nor), Matanzas.

Tugs Joshua Lovett, towing barges Edith, and Henry Endicott, from Philadelphia; Western, Lennan, Salem, Mass, arr Sunday; Conestoga, Camp, Salem.

#### Notes.

Reported arrival Sunday of str Belfast, Bangor, and sch Prescott Palmer were premature. Belfast not due from Wintertop until tomorrow.

#### Cleared.

Strs Sachem (Br), Murdoch, Liverpool, by Warren & Co; Nantucket, Dizer, Norfolk, by C. H. Maynard; City of Memphis, Johnson, Savannah, by L. Wildes; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, by J. S. Carder; Old Colony, Geer, New York, by N. E. Nav Co.

#### Sailed.

Strs Sachem (Br), Liverpool; Nantucket, Newport News and Baltimore; Old Colony, New York; Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B., via Portland and Eastport.

Tugs Paoli, South Amboy, towing barges Oxford, Wayne and Ardmore; Nemesat, towing barges Allentown (from Portland), Elizabethport, and Gibson, Jersey Flats.

Sunday—Tugs Western, towing barge Cadonia (from Guttenberg), Salem; Blanche, towing barge S. C. Co No 78, Newburyport; Sadie Ross, Provincetown, to tow schs Louise Calral and Annie Perry to Gloucester; Conestoga, Philadelphia, towing barge Pocopson, calling at Clarks Point for barges Saucan and Manatoway; Carlisle (from Philadelphia), towing barge Maples Hill, Portsmouth, N. H., and will leave immediately on return with barge Oley, calling at Boston for barges Thomaston (from Situate) and Robeson.

Saturday night—Tug Sadie Ross, Gloucester, towing fishing schs Slade Gorton.

Sunday—Tug Conestoga (from Philadelphia), Salem, towing barge Burnside, Danversport.

### WIRELESS REPORTS.

Str Kronland, Antwerp for New York, 677 m s Sandy Hook 7:45 a m, dock Wednesday.

Str Orotava, Bermuda for New York, 60 m s Sandy Hook 8 a m.

Str Alice, Trieste and Palermo for New York, 1000 m s Ambrose channel lightship 11:20 a m 23, dock Wednesday.

Str Genesee, Tyne for Philadelphia, passed Nantucket 12:30 p m, 21.

Str Comanche, New York for Jacksonville, 95 m s Hatteras 7:13 p m Sunday.

Str Havana, Havana for New York, 230 m s Hatteras 8 p m Sunday.

Str Ancon, New York for Cristobal, 71 m s Cape May 8 p m Sunday.

Str Oklahoma, Pt Arthur for New York, 332 m s Sabine bar 8 p m Sunday.

Str San Jacinto, Galveston for New York, 180 m s Mobile bar 8 p m Sunday.

Str Mexico, Vera Cruz, etc, for New York, 135 m s Havana 8 p m Sunday.

Str Brazos, New York for Galveston, 98 m s Tortugas 8 a m Sunday.

Str Larimer, Baltimore for Pt Arthur, 137 m s Tortugas 8 p m Sunday.

Str Nueces, Galveston via Mobile for New York, 32 m s Jupiter, 8 p m, 2.

Str J. M. Guley, Mexico for Port Arthur, 350 m s Sabine bar, 8 p m, 21.

Str San Marcos, New York for Galveston, 222 m s Galveston bar 8 p m, 21.

Str City of Macon, Boston for Savannah, 95 m s s Shinnecock 6 p m, 21.

Str Caracas, New York for San Juan, etc, 320 m s Sandy Hook, 8 p m, 21.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs Corona from Mediterranean ports; Umbria, Liverpool and Queens-town; La Bretagne, Havre; El Mar, New Orleans; Coamo, Mayaguez P. R.; Barbarossa, Bremen; Frutera, Porto Barrios, etc; Montserrat, Vera Cruz, Progreso and Havana; Proteus, New Orleans; Apache, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; El Alba, Galveston; Bella, Port Antonio; Bermudian, Bermuda.

Strs Orotava, Bermuda; Ashfield, Port Spain and Guayana; Toronto, Hull, etc, via Boston.

### MARINE NOTES.

NEW YORK—The steamer Algonquin was brought to an anchorage off Scotland lightship Sunday night by the Apache. The Algonquin lost her rudder on the way from Boston to Charleston, Jacksonville and Galveston. The Apache, bound north, picked up her sister ship and towed her here.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.—The schooner George P. Hudson, with coal from Norfolk for Boston, has arrived here. The Hudson, commanded by Captain Thomas, rode out the Christmas gale off the Cape of Virginia.

## HIGH PRICES FOR KANSAS HOGS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Record prices for hogs have prevailed in Kansas during the past two weeks. The few hogs that were ready for the market were quickly snapped up by the buyers at top prices. At Paola, in eastern Kansas, many loads of hogs brought \$8.40 per hundred. It was the greatest rush of farmers to the town with marketable porkers in the history of Miami county. One live-stock concern purchased 738 hogs last week, paying \$13.00 for them. The highest price ever paid in Kansas for hogs was paid last week when 35 were sold for \$83.45.

## STEAM PUMP SURPLUS GAINS

NEW YORK—International Steam Pump Company has booked orders since June 1 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum earned on common stock after preferred dividends.

When the company's recent bond issue was underwritten, it agreed to maintain a surplus of quick assets over current liabilities of \$8,000,000, before payment of any dividends on the common stock. This item amounted to \$10,788,865 at the close of the year.

## UNIVERSITY PLANS FUND CAMPAIGN

DALLAS, Tex.—Laising a fund of \$75,000 for the Texas Christian University is a plan of an active campaign for education launched at a meeting of the pastors of the Christian churches of Dallas and Dallas county. The meeting was held in the study of the Central Christian church.

To aid in raising this sum an "educational banquet" will be held Jan. 21 for the members of the Christian church in this city and county.

## FORTY MILLIONS OF ART IMPORTS

PARIS—Deputy Consul Yost estimates that the value of works of art exported from Europe to the United States in 1909 was five times as great as the value of those exported in the preceding year, reaching a total of probably \$40,000,000. He ascribes the increase to the fact that such works are on the free list of the Payne tariff law and to financial conditions in 1908. Art works to the value of \$1,200,000 left Paris in September alone.

## ENDOWMENT FUND FOR TRINITY IS UP

HARTFORD, Conn.—The endowment fund of \$500,000 for Trinity College of this city has been successfully raised. An offer of \$100,000 in case the remaining \$400,000 was raised by the end of the year led to special efforts.

Further subscriptions have since come in, and the total to date is \$501,249, of which citizens of Hartford gave \$107,127.

## CHICAGO EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

CHICAGO—The year's stock exchange business has been the biggest since 1901, totaling 1,600,000 shares and \$14,862,500 in bonds against \$30,087 shares and \$15,264,000 bonds last year.

## WABASH-PITTSBURG TERMINAL.

PHILADELPHIA—It is said here that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. will finance the proposed \$15,000,000 Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal and that they will be issued at about 80.

## CANADIAN STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK VERY PROPITIOUS

Prices Range on High Level, but It Is Expected That the New Year Will Witness More Activity in Trading.

MONTREAL—The stock market situation in Canada at the opening of 1910 is an interesting one. In 1909 the majority of the securities listed on the Montreal stock exchange had very steady and substantial advances. The present market looks somewhat high, but there are many circumstances which seem to indicate that 1910 will see a much more active and broader market than in the past year.

Underlying the great advances in most securities has been the vast improvement in the industrial and general trade conditions compared with the period of depression during the latter part of 1907 and greater part of 1908.

In addition 1909 was important, as far as Canada was concerned, in tendency shown to consolidate various concerns in the same lines of business, or to provide necessary capital to permit smaller concerns to take advantage of larger business sure to be offering from all parts of the country. It has been this development, together with final settlement of the protracted fight between Dominion Iron & Steel and Dominion Coal Company that have been the chief factors in the upward movement of prices on the Montreal stock exchange.

At the beginning of last year Dominion Iron & Steel common was selling around 19. The end of the year found it about the 70 mark, while Dominion Iron preferred, which last January was selling at 70, is now around 126, and besides, dividends amounting to over 20 per cent have been paid on the stock.

Dominion Coal common, selling around 91, last January was around 55, and after the price committee's judgment dropped of 20 per cent, above the 70 mark.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal has greatly benefited by the financial plans that were successfully carried through by directors, and interesting developments in connection with the company are looked for during the next few months. On the year it gained from around 58 to 65, and is now selling, without the stock bonus of 20 per cent, above the 90 mark.

Consolidation of various public utility concerns of the city of Quebec has helped common stock of Quebec Railway & Light Company, its advance for the year being from around 39 to 65.

Most prominent among new securities have undoubtedly been the Asbestos stocks, important consolidations that have taken place in the Black Lake Thorford district of province of Quebec having served to draw particular attention to the very valuable asbestos deposits in that province.

The money situation seems satisfactory. All Canadian banks have large amounts of cash on hand and state that they can meet legitimate demands of all industries and manufactures of the country.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.		
STANDARD TIME.		
Sun rises.....	7:14	
Sun sets.....	4:55	
High tide.....	6:40	
Low tide.....	6:03	
Moon, new, Jan. 11.		
Schedule for Transatlantic Sailings.		
EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from New York.		
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....	Jan. 4	
Kyuden, for Rotterdam.....	Jan. 5	
Cedric, for Mediterranean ports.....	Jan. 5	
Madonna, for Naples and Marseilles.....	Jan. 5	
Umbria, for Fishguard and Liverpool.....	Jan. 5	
Vaderland, for Antwerp.....	Jan. 5	
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg.....	Jan. 5	
Boon, for Bremen.....	Jan. 6	
La Bretagne, for Havre.....	Jan. 6	
Carola, for Mediterranean ports.....	Jan. 6	
Barbarossa, for Mediterranean ports.....	Jan. 8	
Sailings from Southampton.		
Minnewaska, for London.....	Jan. 8	
Caladonia, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 8	
Peninsular, for Hamburg.....	Jan. 8	
Lustitana, for Liverpool, via Fishguard.....	Jan. 10	
Sailings from Boston.		
Sylvania, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 4	
Armenian, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 6	
Ionian, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 7	
Avellan, for London.....	Jan. 7	
Devonian, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 12	
Marquette, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 14	
Philadelphia, for London.....	Jan. 14	
Rosario, for Mediterranean ports.....	Jan. 15	
Bostonian, for Manchester.....	Jan. 15	
Michigan, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 15	
Bosnia, for Hamburg.....	Jan. 15	
Canada, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 19	
Proctor, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 21	
Kentucky, for Copenhagen.....	Jan. 22	
Lake, for N. S. and Genoa.....	Jan. 23	
Karen, for Havana, via St. John.....	Jan. 25	
Cestral, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 26	
Maiton, for Antwerp, via Philadelphia.....	Jan. 26	
Sailings from Philadelphia.		
Frederick, for Antwerp.....	Jan. 7	
Frederick, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 15	
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from Liverpool.		
Lucretia, for Philadelphia.....	Jan. 5	
Lucretia, for New York via Fishguard and Liverpool.....	Jan. 8	

## Today's Produce Market

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

### Arrivals.

Steamer Limon from Port Limon with 31,000 stems of bananas for United Fruit Company.

Steamer Nantucket from Norfolk with 2000 bags peanuts, 550 barrels kale.

Steamer Armenian from Liverpool brought 30 bags filberts, 375 cases nuts, 75 cases walnuts, 100 cases almonds, 890 bags peanuts, 500 cases 200 half cases onions.

Str II. Winter from New York brought 21 boxes grape fruit, 905 boxes oranges, 25 boxes figs, 10 boxes dates, 1310 bags beans, 26 boxes macaroni.

Str Massachusetts from New York brought 402 bags beans, 143 boxes oranges, 5 boxes lemons, 25 boxes dates, 70 boxes macaroni, 100 crates pineapples.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 800 bags peanuts, 1000 boxes oranges, 60 barrels spinach.

Steamer Iberian sailing Saturday for Manchester took 2534 bbls 558 bxs apples.

Steamer Cestral with 886 bbls apples arrived at Liverpool from Boston today.

### Boston Receipts.

Apples 55 bbls, Florida oranges 16.6 bxs, bananas 31,000 stems, pineapples 100 cts, raisins 1050 lbs, figs 25 pkgs, dates 35 bxs, peanuts 2800 bxs, potatoes 33,600 lb, onions 2600 lb.

### Apple Shipments.

	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08
Boston.....	107,082	153,742	275,810
New York.....	253,829	203,277	238,806
Portland.....	88,715	55,271	170,291
Portland.....	62,943	62,943	62,943
Hallifax.....	252,880	236,845	251,225
St. John.....	19,821	13,116	37,187
Annapolis.....	27,581	16,908	
Total.....	1,493,447	1,195,901	1,500,152

### Palermo Lemons to Arrive.

At New York—Alice, due about Jan. 4, 10,500 boxes; Dinamar, due about Jan. 7, 20,225 boxes.

At New Orleans—Marie Menzell, due about Dec., 4700 boxes; Citra Di Palermo, due about Jan., 14,425 boxes.

## PROVISIONS

### Chicago Market.

May wheat \$1.12 1/2. May pork \$21.57. May lard \$11.87 1/2. Hog receipts 26,000, prices \$8.10@8.60. Cattle market steady to 10 higher, receipts 20,000; heaves \$4.20@4.75, cows and heifers \$2.10@5.50, Texas steers \$4@5, stockers and feeders \$3@5.25, western cattle \$4@6.20.

### Boston Poultry Receipts.

Today, 1600 pkgs, last year 2250 pkgs.

### Boston Prices.

Flour—Mill shipments, spring patents, \$5.90@6.25, clears \$4.80@5.10, winter patents \$6@6.25, straight \$5.70@6, clears \$5.40@5.90, Kansas patents in June \$5.10@5.30, rye flour \$4.20@4.70, Graham \$4.70@5.00.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, steamer yellow 72c, No. 3 yellow 71 1/2c, to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 73@73 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 72@72 1/2c, guaranteed cold and sweet yellow 71 1/2@72c.

Wheat—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 53 1/2c, No. 2 52c, No. 3 51 1/2c, rejected white 50 1/2c, to ship from the West, 36 to 38 pounds 51 1/2@52c, 38 to 40 pounds 52@52 1/2c, 40 to 42 pounds 53@53 1/2c, barley mixture 50@50 1/2c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal \$1.38@1.39, 100-pound bag, granulated \$3.85@3.95 barrel, bolted \$3.75@3.85.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

### Boston Receipts.

Today—1136 tubs 174 boxes 68,568 pounds butter, 195 boxes cheese, 998 cases eggs; 1909, 3434 tubs, 340 boxes, 210, 101 pounds butter, 110 boxes cheese, 2385 cases eggs.

Saturday—881 tubs 110 boxes 61,782 pounds butter, 63 boxes cheese, 1281 cases eggs; 1909, 845 tubs 101 boxes 55,699 pounds butter, 340 boxes cheese, 667 cases eggs.

### New York Market.

Butter—Creamery specials 36 1/2c, proceeds special 28c, 28 1/2c, creamery specials, seller tomorrow, 35c, creamery special, buyer Jan. 36 1/2c. No sales. Receipts 6907.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts 38c, free delivered 36c, Ohio and Indiana extra firsts 38c, 38 1/2c, fresh gathered firsts 34 1/2c, free delivered 34c, refrigerator firsts 25c, 24 1/2c, Michigan refrigerator firsts 25 1/2c, 25c, refrigerator seconds 24 1/2c, 23 1/2c, refrigerator firsts on dock 25 1/2c, 24 1/2c, 300 refrigerator firsts 25 1/2c, free delivered 24 1/2c, 250 Tennessee firsts, seller the week, 35c, 33c, Ohio and Indiana extra firsts, seller tomorrow 36c, refrigerator firsts, seller tomorrow, 25c, 24 1/2c, refrigerator seconds, seller tomorrow, 24 1/2c, 23c, April refrigerator firsts, seller tomorrow, 25 1/2c, 24 1/2c, fresh gathered extra firsts, seller until Thursday 35 1/2c, 600 fresh gathered extra firsts, seller 7 days, 38 1/2c, 35c. Sales, 250 refrigerator firsts 25c, free delivered, 150 refrigerator firsts 24 1/2c, free delivered, 68 Missouri extra firsts 34 1/2c, free delivered, 25 Kentucky extra firsts 36 1/2c. Receipts 3600.

Today's New York Market by Telegram.

Butter market unsettled, special 36c, extra 35c.

Cheese market firm, September 17c, October 16 1/2c, late made 15 1/2c.

Fresh eggs firmer, extra firsts 35 1/2c, 36c, firsts 33 1/2@34 1/2c; refrigerator barely steady.

### New York Receipts.

Today, 6907 packages butter, 915 boxes cheese, 3306 cases eggs; 1909, 3080 packages butter, 823 boxes cheese, 6916 cases eggs.

New York Exports Week Ending Jan. 1.

1910, 810 packages butter, 1245 boxes cheese; 1909, 235 packages butter, 1212 boxes cheese.

### Foreign Dairy Market.

The latest cable advices to George A. Cochrane of Boston from the principal markets of Great Britain give the butter markets as firm, but with very little passing as is usual at this season of the year. Arrivals are liberal from the anti-podes.

Finest grades, Danish 27@28c, New Zealand, Argentine and Russian 24@25c, Australian 23@24c.

Cheese markets are quiet. A better trade is looked for with the turn of the year. Finest September Canadians 12 1/2@13c.

### Liverpool Cheese.

Canadian, colored 57s 6d, white 56s 6d.

## STUDY SEA WALL FOR PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The construction of a sea wall over half a mile in length by the city is being considered in connection with improvements in the harbor.

At a recent meeting of the city committee having the matter in hand, the subject was brought up and favorably discussed.

The wall is mentioned in connection with the cutting away of the sand bar extending out several hundred feet from Fields point. The proposed plan is favored by shippers here, who see in its completion a boon to this port for freight transfer by water.

## RAYMOND AND WHITCOMB'S TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.

## SUMMER DAYS

IN

## California

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### RUSSIAN BLOUSE COAT.

Russian styles are exceedingly smart, and this coat represents them at their best. It is made of broadcloth and trimmed with handsome handkerchief and finished with a yoke of applied embroidery. The sleeves can be made to the wrists if preferred, however, and the trimming could all be omitted, as shown in the small view, or the yoke could be used and the blouse itself made plain. The model is adapted to all suit-making materials, and is chic, while perfectly simple. The blouse and skirt are separate, joined beneath the belt. For narrow material both would preferably be made with a seam at the center back, but when cut from wide material the seamless backs are to be preferred.



6542

Russian Blouse Coat

The material required for the medium size is 6 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 44 or 3 1/2 yards 52 inches wide with 3/4 yard 18 for yoke and collar, 4 1/2 yards of banding.

The pattern (6542) may be had in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### FRICASSEE OF LAMB OR VEAL.

Pieces from the neck, breast, flank, or shoulder of lamb or veal are cheap, and may be made palatable when cooked in this way. Cut about two pounds into small pieces, dredge with salt and flour, and brown slightly in hot fat. Put them in a kettle, with one or two onions, sliced, and cover with boiling water. Simmer until the bones are clean and will slip out easily. Take out the bones and any uneatable portions, remove the fat from the liquor, add salt and pepper to taste, and hot water enough to make about three pints in all. When boiling briskly, add one cup of macaroni or spaghetti, broken into half-inch pieces, and cook 20 minutes longer, or until the macaroni is tender. Skim out the meat and macaroni, and if the liquor needs it, thicken it with a little flour, wet in cold water. Boil five minutes, and pour it over the meat.

### CHICKENS STEWED WITH OLIVES.

Cut two young chickens into joints and put to cook in three pints of water with pepper, salt, and an onion. Cook till the chickens are very tender. Take up, drain and wipe the chickens and fry them in butter till they brown. Strain the water in which the chickens were cooked (there should be less than a quart of it), and take a little more than half a pint of it for a sauce. Put this into the frying pan in which the chickens were fried, thicken it a little, and into it put two dozen olives, chopped, and a tablespoonful of capers. When it is quite hot and smooth pour over the chickens, and serve.—Epicure.

### IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

The Robinson expanding hand-bag is a convenient article to take with one on a shopping tour. The bag expands into a shopping bag of several sizes, muslin roll, mull, overnight bag and satchel. Its flexibility is such that objects seldom placed in the ordinary hand-bag find a commodious resting place in this bag. One may be purchased by addressing Frank E. Robinson, 10 Warren street, New York. The price is \$5.

Beginning today Browning, King & Co. will have their semi-annual shirt sale. This sale is always looked forward to by regular patrons of this store. All the finer shirts in stock are to be sold. For \$1.15 the customer can get a shirt which at the beginning of the winter sold for \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50. For \$1.65 shirts of \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 value may be purchased.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park square, have all the styles of picture frames now on the market. An order placed here will insure prompt and satisfactory service.

Every trimmed hat in stock at the stores of the A. L. LaVern Company, 190, 192 Boylston street and 32-34 Park square, will be sold at a large reduction this week. The average discount to purchasers during the sale is 50 per cent. Also the entire stock of men's and women's fur and fur-lined coats, muffs and scarfs will be sold at a reduction of 35 to 50 per cent.

The Russian Importing Company, 429 Boylston street, began today its annual sale of Russian drawn linens. The sale will continue 10 days. The entire line of imported scarfs, squares and doilies, in both white and colored, are offered at about half the ordinary price.

The Naad dress shield has proved its usefulness for women and needs no word of recommendation. The possibility of sterilizing, washing and ironing it indefinitely adds to its economic value.

The Continental Clothing Company, corner of Washington and Boylston streets, is in the midst of a clearance sale of clothing which is said to offer the best bargains ever shown by this house. The firm is about to undergo a change of partnership and a large sum of money is needed to liquidate certain obligations. To effect this end \$150,000 worth of winter suits and overcoats for men and boys will be sold at a considerable reduction. Suits for men which were originally marked \$35, \$30 and \$28 are selling for \$22.50; \$24 and \$22 suits are going for \$16.50, and \$18 and \$16.50 garments have dropped to

## CHICAGOANS ASKED TO HELP MAINTAIN MORALITY OF CITY

CHICAGO—Every citizen of Chicago has been called upon by Chief of Police Steward to do his whole duty in helping to maintain a high average of public morality, this being given as a fitting resolution for the New Year.

Chief Steward, who was principal guest at a luncheon at the Press Club, said in part:

"Public thought seems to be centered on bringing to pass better things. There is something for each of us to do. As citizens of Chicago we are integral parts of the whole and as resolution time is here it is up to each one of us to perform his civic duty as a citizen."

"Within the last few years there has been a demand for a greater Chicago. We can't have it with merely broad streets and architectural display. It is average moral sentiment that shapes all things and what you stand for as a body is what you will get from your officials."

"I know that the present city administration wants to fulfill the wishes of the people. It does not want to waste time trying to do impossible things. There never has been and in my judgment never can be a more careful business administration."

"The police department is thoroughly competent to do its work. All it wants is for public opinion to blaze the way. If a city's citizens do their duty, they have a right to expect public officials to do theirs. If the citizens do not, they have no right to kick. The police department wants to average things up—reduce the high lights and raise the low tones to make the city's morality a good half-tone picture."

## CAPTAIN BARTLETT'S FIRST PUBLIC STORY FOR BOSTON TONIGHT

Capt. Robert Bartlett of the Roosevelt will give his first public lecture tonight in Steiner hall, telling the story of his dash for the pole with Commander Peary.

The captain has been in Boston for about two weeks, his first address ever delivered before an audience being that before the Exchange Club, Dec. 14, at a dinner arranged in his honor by Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, whose guest he is. On that occasion he showed 80 lantern slides of the journey from Etah to the pole, and has since given talks at the Twentieth Century Club, and before the Dalton Club of Newburyport. Following his address tonight he is booked to tell his story to the Lowell Art Association and a number of other organizations in nearby cities.

Captain Bartlett has the distinction of having been the farthest north of any British subject. He is one of a number of sea captains of the same name and family living in Brigus, Newfoundland. He will make his headquarters here until early in March, when he is scheduled to command a sealing vessel in the fleet which leaves Newfoundland every spring. After the sealing season he expects to go to England with Commander Peary.

No one, unless Commander Peary himself, is said to be better qualified to describe the famous polar trip. Captain Bartlett went to the eighty-eighth parallel, when it became his part of the undertaking to go back and knit up the trail, in order that no unnecessary delay might be encountered on the return trip. He is an expert navigator, and was considered the only one of the party competent to execute this task.

## EXTENDED TOUR BY COLONEL GILSON

Col. Edward J. Gilson, commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, has left Boston for an extended trip through the South and West in the interests of the organization. He will visit Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma and possibly Kansas, Missouri and Illinois.

**RUSSIANS GOING TO SOUTH POLE.**  
ST. PETERSBURG—On the authority of a prominent member of the Russian Geographical Society it was stated today that two Russian army officers will attempt next summer to reach the south pole by means of dirigible balloons bought of Count de Vaulx and the next few months will be spent in preparation.

**COLLISION AT PRISON POINT.**  
A misplaced switch is said to have been the cause of the freight train collision at Prison Point, Cambridge, Sunday morning. Colby D. Harmon, one of the two men injured, passed away shortly after the collision. The other, Phineas P. Carrier, it is said, is expected to recover.

**VERMONT ASSOCIATION TO DINE.**  
The Vermont Association of Boston will have its annual banquet Thursday evening, Jan. 6, in Paul Revere hall. Dinner will be preceded by a reception at 6:30 p. m.

**BRITISH STEAMER SINKS.**  
LONDON—The British steamer Acadia sank Sunday in the Irish channel following a collision with the Ayrshire. Twelve of the Acadia's crew were drowned.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

### REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—A competent man to bring land buyers to Liberty Co., Texas; large profits can be made on these lands. Address R. F. CAMPBELL, Box 75, Liberty, Tex.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Niagara Co., N. Y., fine fruit farm, 325 acres; commodious house and tenant houses, etc. Further information, address R. 233, Monitor Office.

### SLEIGHS FOR SALE.

**NEW BOOBIES & SLEIGHS**  
In various sizes; one very light Booby, suitable for one horse or pair; also a variety of second-hand Boobies and Sleighs at very low prices.

**CHAUNCEY THOMAS & CO.**

CHIEFTENT ST.

LIGHT brougham sleigh, fine condition; unique history; send for photo. FRED A. EASTMAN, W. Concord, N. H.

### RESTAURANTS.

**South Station Restaurant**

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 200 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

### HOUSES TO LET.

ALLSTON—To let, attractively furnished 8-room house; desirable location. Address R 261, Monitor Office.

TO LET—At 68 St. Germain st., suite 3, steam heated, sunny, square room; up one flight.

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## China Has a Million Students

Over 1,000,000 young Chinese now are studying in schools of modern learning, according to the statement of C. H. Robertson, an American educator and religious worker, who has just returned to this country after seven years' residence in China.

There is no longer any question about the awakening of China; she already is awake," said Mr. Robertson.

"The system of modern education has only been in operation a few years, but since its establishment in 1904, the growth of the government schools has been wonderful. The old system of examinations, which had been in vogue in China since the time of Moses, was swept away in a day by imperial edict and the modern system established in its place."—Denver Republican.

## Wouldn't Believe His Eyes

When Mrs. Ella Young was chosen superintendent of Chicago schools some of her old "boys" lined up outside her office to congratulate her. There was Peter Finley Dunne of "Mr. Dooley" fame. "I never thought Peter would turn into a Dooley," said Mrs. Young to the group as she greeted them. "He was a good boy, but—well, I had only moderate hopes for Peter." And Mr. Dunne smiled and giggled much like the schoolboy of old.

And then millionaire Granger Farwell was humbled by Mrs. Young's excellent memory. "Granger was a student in the Scammon school practise department," said his former teacher to the "boys." "A group of superintendents from other states were visiting there. One of them described a coral island and its formation and growth. Afterward the teacher said, 'When you see how wonderful these islands are you would hardly believe they exist, would you?' 'No,' piped up little Granger, 'and I wouldn't believe it if I saw one.'"

It was pouring rain. John was moving; three vans were at the door, the furniture was spread all over the lawn. Passes Mrs. Banks: "Ah, are you moving?"

"No, ma'am. It is such a fine day that I thought of taking out my furniture for a ride."—Cosmopolitan.

The improvement of the understanding is for two ends; first, for our own increase of knowledge; secondly, to enable us to deliver and make out that knowledge to others.—Locke.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

**The Christian Science Publishing Society**

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor.  
in Chief,  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and orders for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL

PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news-stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

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## RIVER AND BRIDGES AT MADRID

Of the River Manzanares at Madrid, Spain, Murray's Guidebook has the following chat: "It is in reality but a mountain torrent, and though scarcely furnishing water for washerwomen has fed the dry humor of Spanish wags and satirists for centuries. It is entitled a river by courtesy because it has bridges—mainly superfluous luxuries—which many streams in Spain have not. Many streams want bridges while many bridges want water and streams. The enormous bridges at Madrid, however, have a reason for being in that they serve as viaducts across the dip, and sometimes the rain torrents descend from the Guadarrama mountains in such a body that even the gigantic piers seem threatened by the inundations; but the deluge soon passes away, spent in its own fury. The



Showing the almost dry water-course and the washerwomen at work over their smooth, flat scrubbing boards.



TOP OF TOLEDO BRIDGE.  
Road that leads to the city of Toledo, south of Madrid.

## THE FULFILMENT OF LOVE

The attitude of Christian Science toward all the old struggles of asceticism to take the kingdom of heaven by force is something which only spiritual growth can make perfectly plain; yet Mrs. Eddy has so fenced and guarded the path that a careful study of her writings will show to each one what divine Love demands of him at every stage of the journey. She plainly reminds us that Jesus "came eating and drinking" and that the formality of fasting in a literal sense is not the fast which Jesus instituted. Jesus declared that he came not to destroy but to fulfill. The Christian Scientist's fast is therefore not a great cold solitude where snow hides the blossoms and fruits, but it is a denial of the material sense of things and a claiming of the spiritual reality as a present possession; it is an entering into the paradise of God.

Only an understanding that it is divine Mind that governs can show one the way, for every life is subject to an individual guardianship and teaching which may not be interfered with by personal opinion. Jesus' teachings everywhere show this. He advises one to cut off the offending right hand, yet shows that here he was speaking to mortal consciousness, not to the human understanding wherein God gives light. He said: "If thy hand offend thee," that is if one's own consciousness feels a thing to be wrong it is wrong; sin is involved there. His statement in conclusion is, "It is better for thee to enter into life maimed," and this proves that he was not talking to understanding hearts; for such realize that no maimed thing enters into divine Life. Entering there the human sense of a maimed thing is healed—as witness the hand "restored whole, like as the other." That is, what is lost in human sense is found in its true identity and perfection in the divine sense. It is only a mortal who has to pluck out his right eye. The pure in heart see God and they are the sheep who know the shepherd's voice and who may go in and out and find pasture.

## Preserving Historic Tree With Cement

The Liberty Tree, as it is called, an immense tulip tree, probably more than six centuries old, at Annapolis, Md., is a historical landmark. Under its branches, in 1652, the first treaty with the Susquehanna tribe of Indians was made, and it has been viewed and admired by thousands of visitors. Says Suburban Life: "The tree has a diameter of 12 feet, and is 150 feet tall. Some years ago a large branch was broken off. The tree was neglected and much of the wood rotted away, until finally over 55 tons of concrete was required to patch it up.

It is vain for these persons to allege that they are naturally without gift, naturally stupid and sightless, and so can attain to no knowledge of it, there being in it no truth for them. Not so, good friends. You do not discount, so your intellectual sense cannot be open. Sweep away utterly all frothiness and falsehood from your heart, struggle unwearingly to acquire what is possible for every God-created man, a free, open, humble ear; speak not at all in any wise, till you have somewhat to speak, mind for the truth of your speaking; then be placed in what section of space and of time—soever, do but open your eyes, and they shall actually see, bring you real knowledge, wondrous, worthy of belief.—Thomas Carlyle.

## Curious Facts About Tides

To the ordinary landsman tides along the coast are most puzzling. He has been taught that the tides rise and fall twice in the 24 hours, and that this depends in some mysterious way upon the moon. But when it occurs that in his travels he sees a spot along the shore where there is no tide at all he is at a loss to explain the phenomenon.

To be exact, there is only one ocean in the world where the tides follow the moon with absolute regularity. This is the great Antarctic basin, and the reason found a sweep of water entirely untroubled by land. The enormous wave round the world south of Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope with absolutely nothing to break it. In the northern hemisphere great masses of land interrupt the tidal waves and, combined with the shallowness of inland seas, cause them to perform antics that seem most strange.

The depth of water has much to do with tidal irregularities. Out in the open ocean, when the tide is abysmal that is, about 5000 fathoms, the speed of the waves is amazing. Where the depth decreases to five fathoms the tide travels

at a comparatively slow rate. In England, for example, which is surrounded by narrow, land-broken seas, the result is that the Britons get some of the most terrible tidal races and currents.

The most formidable is the whirlpool between the islands of Jura and Scarba, on the west coast of Scotland. This is known as the "Caldron of the Spotted Seas." Here is a race running at a speed to be matched only by a mountain torrent. The force of a heavy tidal current pushing up a wide-mouthed river causes what is termed a "bore." The most striking example of this tidal feature is seen on the Amazon, a moving wall of water, 30 feet high and reaching from bank to bank rushing inland from the ocean.

## WHAT IS SAID OF WOMEN

On great occasions it is almost always women who have given the strongest proofs of virtue and devotion.—Men.

Where women are, the better things are implied if not spoken. Bronson Alcott.

The path of a good woman is indeed strewn with flowers; but they rise behind her steps, not before them. Ruskin.

The test of civilization is the estimate of woman. Curtis.

The man flaps about with a bunch of feathers; the woman goes to work softly with a cloth.—Holmes.

A woman may always help her husband by what she knows, however little; by what she half knows, or mis-knows; she will only tense him.—Ruskin.

## Lowell's Services to Letters

Of Lowell's services to letters there much may be said. He did not achieve one of those masterpieces which become permanent monuments of a national literature. He did not rival Emerson as the revealer of a new philosophical aspect to his countrymen. But he did something toward solving the problem from which he started—to show how his countrymen might cease to be "provincial" in the narrower sense, and yet retain the qualities which had been associated with the old provincial peculiarities. In the vast evolution of a new society which has taken place in America since Lowell's birth, the New England element has become relatively less important by the introduction of so many races which do not share its traditions. Still it has had an immense influence upon the whole mass, and must always be reckoned as one of its main constituents. What Lowell more or less did in all his activities was to extricate the finer creed of his forefathers from its coarser and more obsolete surroundings, and to apply the shrewd humor and deep, if limited, feeling of the old Puritan to the problems of his day. These qualities, he held, would enable them to guide the inevitable democratic tendencies into the paths of downright honesty and sound common sense, and encounter the dangers of political and social materialism that threaten the faith in plain living and high thinking. We must hope that his trust in the substantial soundness of his people will be justified. At any rate he did his best in his time to support the cause of uprightness and elevated aspiration.—The Quarterly Review.

## Tariff Troubles

"I see that Teddy has sent into this country a large consignment of lions, pay regular tariff duty on them?"

"Oh, no. They will come in as free bear material."—Life.

## Musicians of Warsaw

A glimpse of the musical circle of Warsaw is given in the memoirs of Mme. Modjeska in the Century. Jeane de Reske and her brother and sisters are included in her memories, for she was the first to introduce the famous tenor to the public, at a concert she gave in a country town for charity. He was then a boy of 18, but promising the charm of his later days.

She says: The musical house par excellence in Warsaw was, and is now, that of Louis Grossman. Besides having Poland and Russia, he is an excellent musician and the composer of several comic operas. All who were known in the musical and artistic world of Europe—hospitable and congenial house. We heard there Joachim and Henry Wieniawski, those two kings of the violin; Anton and Nicholas Rubinstein, Hans von Bulow, Mme. Artot, the sisters Marchisio, Mme. Mariani, Carlotta Patti, the violinists Wilhelmj, that most picturesque and handsome man, and Laub, Mme. Essipoff, Leschetizky and many others. The atmosphere of those receptions was so favorable to artists that they did not wait to be asked, but themselves offered to perform, knowing that there was no one present who was not worthy of their efforts.

When first Von Bulow was introduced to me I almost avoided him, on account of his erratic disposition. On closer acquaintance with the great pianist I found him a man of strong mind, yet gentle nature, enthusiastic, artistic to the finger-tips, and well bred.

## The Voices

"The world is God's, not thine; let Him Work out a change, if change must be; The hand that planted best can trim And nurse the old unfruitful tree."

The meat unshared is food unblest; Thou hast not in vain what love should spend. Self-ease is pain; thy only rest Is labor for a worthy end.

Faith shares the future's promise; Love's Self-offering is a triumph won; And each good thought or action moves The dark world nearer to the sun.

Then faint not, falter not, nor plead Thy weakness; truth itself is strong; The lion's strength, the eagle's speed Are not alone vouchsafed to wrong.

Thy nature which through fire and flood, To place or gain finds out its way, Hath power to seek the highest good, And duty's holiest call obey!

So haply, when thy task shall end, The wrong shall lose itself in right, And all thy week-day darkness blend With the long Sabbath of the light.

—Whittier.

## About Giraffes

Of the beasts in an African landscape none is more striking than the giraffe. Although it will drink regularly if occasion offers, it is able to get along without water for months at a time, and frequently by choice the dry plains or forest stretches of open forest where the trees are scattered and ordinarily somewhat stunted. Like the rhinoceros, the giraffe is a browsing and not a grazing animal. The leaves, buds and twigs of the mimosa or thorn trees form its customary food. Its extraordinary height enables it to bring into play to the best possible advantage its noteworthy powers of vision, and no animal is harder to approach unseen. Again and again I have made it out a mile off, and looking at it through my glasses, would see that it was gazing steadily at us. It is a striking looking animal and handsome in its way, but its length of leg and neck and sloping back make it appear awkward even at rest. When alarmed it may go off at a long swinging pace or walk, but it really frightened it strikes into a peculiar gallop or canter. The huge hind legs are thrown forward well to the outside of the forelegs. The movements seem to be going at a fast pace, but if it has overtaken it, they are defenseless things and, though they may kick at a man who incautiously comes within reach, they are in no way dangerous.—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's.

Look for goodness, look for gladness, You will meet them all the while; If you bring a smiling visage To the glass, you meet a smile.

Selected.

## Children's Department

### What a Boy Is Doing

Andrew G. Orrar is a Columbia (Mo.) boy, 17 years old. His mind turned naturally to mechanical things, and the magazine and electrical page of his boy's magazine, the American Boy, interested him, so he started to make some of the simpler contrivances described there, until he became so interested in electricity that he went to a local electrical contractor and learned the business from the beginning. Now he is not only an electrical contractor himself, but a successful inventor as well.

Everybody in Columbia knows that Andrew does good work, and carefully performs the contracts he receives. Only a little while ago a \$100,000 state building was erected, and Andrew put in a bid for the electrical work. It took some pluck for a 17-year-old boy to compete with grown men for a big piece of work like that. He did not win in the competition, for there were others whose figures were lower, but he did try, and that was something.

Andrew has completed his freshman year in the engineering school of the Missouri State University, and out of school hours continues his contracting, out of

which he has paid all his school expenses with something over.

In addition he has designed and completed an electrical corn popper which is a great success; also a new kind of electrical sign; he has perfected a combination dental engine and polishing lathe, and now he has completed an electric snap switch which he will have patented.

## PICTURE PUZZLE



What small animal?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

New Year.

## Ring Three Thousand Years Old

The Musée Guimet of Paris has just acquired a priceless treasure, provided that it will bear investigation better than did the notorious tiara of the Louvre a few years ago. M. Guimet, whose name the museum bears, is an antiquarian and a voluminous writer on antiquities. He seems quite satisfied that he has added to his collection a ring of the time of Rameses II., who flourished about 1300 years before our era.

The ring was acquired from a family of Grenoble in whose possession it had been for long years and the former owners produced documents which satisfied M. Guimet as to the authenticity of his acquisition.

The perfection of the entourage is considered a proof of the genuineness of the ring, for the modern engraver seldom succeeds with that sureness of cut which is the wonder and admiration of all who are familiar with the engraving of the ancients.—Exchange.

Zeal is far more potent than steel. A sword loses a foot of its length and the keenness of its edge the instant it is swung with doubt that the blow will reach. An army inspired with confidence marches to battle having better weapons than the enemy with heavier artillery and heavier hearts.—Herbert Kaufman.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 3, 1910.

### A Needed Reform in Congress

CONGRESS reassembles tomorrow, but it will not actually resume business until Wednesday, when at least one special message from the President will be received. The members of both houses have probably been surprised to encounter during the recess criticism of a character quite unusual but none the less pointed. In the past it has been customary for the public to accept almost without comment the delays and adjournments, and general waste of time, incident to the commencement of a session. Representatives and senators have assembled in Washington regularly early in each recurring December; have been present at the opening of the sessions; have, at first sessions, maintained an interest in matters until a speaker was elected; at "short" sessions have begun earlier to saunter around among the departments, or have returned home, leaving a handful to go through the formality of taking the holiday recess—and the session opening early in December has done no business of a legislative character, as a rule, until late in January.

All this has meant something more than the mere delay of needed legislation. It has meant, on the one hand, absolute neglect of public business, and, on the other, dangerous and costly haste in the passage of money bills and other measures of importance.

This state of things has had only desultory protest for years. The public has been conscious of the folly of it and the shame of it, but no movement toward redress has taken form. Even now, when sentiment against its continuance has become suddenly manifest and pronounced, there has been no shaping of this sentiment into a concrete movement. But such a movement is coming, and congressmen feel that it is coming. Public opinion has seldom changed so quickly from an attitude of apparent indifference to one of positive concern as it has in this case. The demand that Congress reform its methods of doing business, so that they shall conform with those in vogue in every other department of activity, is hardly more remarkable for the suddenness with which it has arisen than for the earnestness with which it is being pressed.

PERHAPS King Edward, contrary to custom, thought it would be well not to add any more names to the list of the peers of his realm with the passing of this New Year until he learns what the House of Commons is going to do with the large number of peers already in evidence.

OF THE hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country who have passed during the holiday season through the more or less trying experience of shipping packages, probably few would object to improvement in the express service and a cheapening of the rates. Facts have come to light recently in the way of dividend declarations that make it seem that the express companies could afford to reduce their carrying charges greatly. The slowness and unreliability of the express service as compared with the postal service, even in periods when the latter is subjected to the greatest strain, are matters too obvious and too well known to be dwelt upon. Nevertheless, there seems to be little prospect that a comprehensive parcels post measure will pass in the present session of Congress. Even the postal savings bank bill, although it may itself fail to go through, will be used against the parcels post—that is, the attempt to put through so much postal reform legislation will be made an excuse for not putting through any.

There is a bare possibility that a beginning may be made, although the hardest fight will be waged against a beginning, since the opponents of the parcels post know full well that, once begun, legislation along this line cannot be stopped until completed.

Representative Weeks of Massachusetts, who is chairman of the House postoffice committee, has gone so far as to promise Representative Foster of Vermont a hearing on his bill to establish local postage rates on parcels carried on free rural delivery routes. This measure is intended primarily to benefit the farmers. Last year Representative Foster could not obtain a hearing, and the fact that Representative Weeks now concedes it is regarded by friends of the Foster bill as a favorable sign.

But too much faith should not be placed in this apparent advance. The time is not quite ripe for action. It will have to be ripened by public opinion. When the popular demand is loud enough and persistent enough, no committee chairman will be able to prevent the reporting of a postal parcels bill, and a comprehensive one, and no influence can prevent its passage. Like many other reforms, this is in the hands of the people.

IN GERMANY it is believed that if mistresses and their domestic servants knew more about cooking and housekeeping they would get on with less friction, and it is proposed that a law be passed compelling girls to go through a period of household service as the men are now compelled to serve in the army. As between becoming good soldiers or good cooks, perhaps the girls would have the better and in life.

### New Old City Ownership

THE fact that the city of Baltimore is taking the preliminary steps necessary to making application to the Legislature for authority to raise and expend \$8,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring its water front and carrying out a plan for a great system of public docks, is referred to as an evidence of the growth of the city ownership movement, and as if this form of city ownership were something new and due to latter day agitation. The truth is, there is nothing new about it. Municipal harbor improvements and dock improvements are as old as seaports. The London water front has been improved at municipal cost and under municipal direction and control for centuries. One of the greatest direct lessons we have in municipal enterprise is that of the Liverpool dock improvement. The Manchester canal is another. The municipal water front improvements at Antwerp have attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of the world. Hamburg,

Bremen, Cherbourg—in fact, all of the great seaport cities of Europe, have expended vast sums of money from their treasuries for the improvement of their shipping facilities.

To come nearer home, the enterprise and liberality with which New York city has dealt with the dock question has made it the nation's greatest port. But less conspicuous places than New York went into municipal improvement of this character before the foreign commerce of the country had grown to anything like its present importance. Take, for example, the levee improvements of river cities on the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri. We should get along faster and much more smoothly in the discussion of public ownership and control if we should manage to keep within the bounds of history and reasonable discussion.

In cities that are in very great need of a municipal ownership policy that would be at once feasible and desirable, time has been wasted on municipal ownership schemes that existing conditions have not demanded. For example, there has been a great deal of discussion of the public ownership of traction lines in cities that have been actually neglecting their harbors and their docks. Municipal ownership on a larger scale than we dream of today may be counted among the certainties of the future, but it will make progress most rapidly in those communities that apply it successfully, first of all, to those civic needs and demands that are nearest.

Communities that talk of municipal traction, municipal gas and the municipalization of general utilities, and at the same time permit the condition of their harbors, docks and streets to lapse, are not quite ready for radical steps in local government.

THE parcels post rate between Canada and England is to be reduced from sixteen to twelve cents a pound, the limit of weight being eleven pounds. We are doing even better than this on long distance parcels. What we want is to be able to do as well as this, or better, at home.

DISSATISFACTION with the numerous explanations of the high cost of living thus far advanced is widespread. While the causes assigned seem to some people plausible enough, as far as they go, they are regarded as being insufficient. A few feel that they can see clearly the reasons for the upward tendency in prices, but even these are not content to accept the conditions behind these reasons as either inevitable or unchangeable. A fact that stands out before the ordinary mind in bold relief is this: That whereas we have a country big enough and fertile enough to produce foodstuffs in abundance, the cost of living is greater here than anywhere else on the face of the earth.

And the ordinary mind is confronted by another fact of tremendous import: The cost of living has advanced out of all proportion to the ability of the masses of the people to meet it. In other words, while the product of the soil and of labor has advanced steadily, the compensation of labor in dollars and cents has increased, if at all, only slightly.

Nothing has advanced in price like the necessities of the people. The processes of manufacture, mainly because of the great improvements in machinery, have reduced the cost of luxuries. A contributory cause of this reduction, too, is the declining ability of the people to indulge in them because of the advance in the price of breadstuffs. The domestic economic situation has almost become reversed. That is to say, the necessities of life are taking the place of the luxuries. The housekeeper must look now to saving at the table if she save at all.

There is no question as to one of the principal causes. That has been discussed until it is familiar to everybody. Briefly restated, production has not kept pace with consumption. And the reasons for this are equally familiar. Other causes are well known and admitted. But when all is said, a cause more powerful than any of those growing out of natural conditions must be responsible for the general and continued and apparently systematic advance in the price of articles of food.

There is a pronounced demand that Congress shall order a thorough inquiry into this matter at the very earliest moment, and this demand is reasonable and should be complied with. Whatever the cause, it must be uncovered, so that the wrongful conditions responsible for it may be corrected.

THE world has ever seemed happily constrained to assent to the truth of the statement that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Both of these instruments of human endeavor have proved themselves to be potent factors in the work of achieving fame and distinction, when they have happened to be held in the hands of the right men. The statue of Gen. Lew Wallace, which the state of Indiana is contributing to the statutory hall of the national Capitol, is to be given its honored place primarily because of the war record of the man whose memory it is to perpetuate. But who shall say that if General Wallace had not, on laying aside his brave sword, taken up his brilliant pen and employed it with such happy, world-wide effect, he would now so easily and popularly rank as the foremost of Indiana's many fine sons worthy of this distinction? That he was a good soldier, no one will deny. That he was an even better writer, all will agree.

WHEN King Albert on ascending the throne promised to continue his uncle's "just and humane rule" in the Congo, many were of the opinion that the young King really wished to say that he would try to do it even better than his uncle had done. The early acceptance of the resignation of the governor general of that much-discussed corner of the world lends additional weight to their contention. It must be that King Albert is perfectly conscious of the fact that all the nations of the world are, figuratively speaking, craning their necks to watch what he is doing in the Congo, but he is too polite, of course, to mention the matter. "Ruhig!"

WHEN the matter is inquired into patiently and impartially, it will be found that Americans are not very different from other peoples in the matter of desiring commercial success. The civilized nation that is not aiming to be prosperous is not prominent on the map.

THE minority in Congress has agreed, for one thing, to oppose increased appropriations. Now, if the majority is sincere with regard to its attitude toward this matter, there should be complete unity of action on this score.

FROM all accounts Colonel Roosevelt's party in Africa cannot be any longer properly described by that name. It is more like a following.

### An Inquiry

BELGIAN socialism is assuming an unexpectedly hostile attitude toward King Albert—unexpectedly, because the King's knowledge of social conditions and developments and his eagerness to promote social progress are widely known in Belgium. "We must ever strive to be in touch with the working population," he said at the beginning of his public life, after he had left Sovay's Sociological Institute, where he studied under Professor Waxweiler; and it is a well known fact that he never missed an opportunity of visiting expositions, functions or reunions designed to raise the moral and material level of the Belgian working population. His happy family relations and his clean personal life might be expected to offer a sufficient guarantee for the sincerity and firmness of his purpose, when it is considered that it would have been so much easier for him to have fallen in with the public and private morality, or lack of it, of his uncle and predecessor, instead of going in a diametrically opposite direction. When we read, therefore, in the recently published manifesto of the general council of the Belgian Labor party that "Albert I. will govern precisely as his uncle governed, in accord with high finance and world commerce," that "he cannot break with them, and unless he possesses the intellectual superiority of his uncle to control them, they will control him and he will become the tool of oppression," we cannot but wonder at the strange pessimism of the Belgian socialists, who seem to be thereby standing in their own light.

Any one at all familiar with the Belgian people and their brilliant rise to a commanding position in the industrial, commercial and financial world of today must feel that they could make the same fine success of a republican regime that the Swiss have made, a success in many ways more complete than that of any other democracy on either side of the Atlantic. But from the point of view of international politics the situation of Belgium, geographical, economic and racial, cannot be called favorable for the establishment of a republic at this stage of the international game of politics. It would seem that M. Vandervelde, the well-known socialist leader, might have done better than to resign from the commission appointed by the Senate and Chamber to draw up the address to the King. As he withdrew because he failed in his attempt to have the address drawn up in the public session, rather than at a secret sitting, it may be asked what he expected to gain by embodying in the address a species of political program of the people, as had been the socialists' intention. At this time, the best popular program is undoubtedly the prudent opportunism of cooperation with the government in every measure making for social betterment, an opportunism, or revisionism, that has scored heavily of late in the social democracy of neighboring countries. To such cooperation the ideas and purposes of King Albert appear eminently receptive.

WITH Canada's 23,000 miles of railroad it would seem as if the children of the Dominion ought to be able to play "tag" all over that country and never step off iron. And thousands of miles more are being projected. As a moving spectacle of a young nation in the making, Canada now affords a fine example similar to that which this country afforded some years ago when it was commercially in its more primitive, elemental stage.

THE National Highways Protective Society, by entering upon a line of policy that will, if faithfully pursued, drive the reckless chauffeur off the road, is doing a handsome thing for automobilism in general.

### Canal Building on Mars

THE best that Schiaparelli could do when he was engaged on his great work on Mars was to map 117 canals. Even then it was difficult, if not impossible, for those unacquainted with the waterway sentiment on the planet, and the faculty of the Martians for carrying on stupendous public works to accept Professor Schiaparelli's statements without some reservation. But what will be the frame of mind of these unsophisticated folk when they are told, as Professor Percival Lowell of Flagstaff and Boston will tell them, that the number of canals on Mars at present is very nearly 600? The thoughtless may at once jump to the conclusion that all of these canals existed when Schiaparelli was engaged in making his observations, and that he failed to find them simply because of the inadequacy of his facilities, or for some other good reason. But this position must be abandoned at once. These canals, according to Professor Lowell, have not only been constructed since Professor Schiaparelli made his observations, but for the most part they have been built since last spring. Professor Lowell offers as proof of this astounding fact a comparison between his own maps made recently and those made by him nine or ten months ago.

We, as a nation, regard the work upon which we are engaged in Panama at present, and rightly, as one of the greatest undertakings of the ages. We are justly proud of the progress we have made down there. And we feel that in Colonel Goethals we have an engineer who ranks among the ablest the world has known. But—and here is the humiliating part of it—since we first began to talk about a canal across the isthmus the engineers on Mars have constructed nearly 600!

Where Arctic blankets rolled,  
Swelled, and in torrents spouted,  
Locks, dams and dikes they build—  
In them have revelled  
Canals to right of them,  
Canals to left of them,  
Canals in front of them,  
High and low beyond.

It might not be profitable, or fact it might be tiresome, to go into statistics as to how good or how bad they are. But we should care to do so, it would be easy to prove by mathematical computation that canals have been built on Mars, assuming Professor Lowell's statements to be accurate, in less time than it takes us to carry on a waterway excursion from St. Louis to the gulf. Those Martians might teach us a lot of things if we could only get near them!

PRESIDENT HAUNTS of Northwestern University is a little too sweeping in his statement that the American people are "usual barbarians." This does not appear to be the case when a really good singer sings from a really good old song.

THE Racing Board at Madison Square Garden, New York, will not be allowed to without compensation. One great endurance test, at least, will be removed.

### King Albert and the Socialists